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The Bombay Chronicle

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shown at the
WEST END
CINEMA
Thrills ... common sense
see the Diamond
Sky.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 283 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
27th Novr.	Caledonia	8600	....	..
4th Decr.	Mongolia	10000	....	..
10th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nagoya	7000	....	..
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11600
1917				
7th Janry.	Khiva	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Moultan	10000	....	..
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000	....	..
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
21st Nov.	Novara	7000	Moultan *	10000
28th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
1917				
11th Janry.	Namur	7000	Sa hmir	9000
25th ,,	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
8th March	Malta	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11600

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
25th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar	S. and S. Africa via Porebunder.
29th Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.
1st Dec.	Chasa	Karachi coasting

Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons
2nd December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.	Return.
1st class Rs. 690	First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
2nd class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru.	S. Shinohara	4628	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirai	4166	29th Dec.	1st Jan 17
Teshiu Maru.	R. O[illegible]aki.	4173	25th Dec	6th Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru....	5312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	3rd Dec.
Tatsu Maru	4400	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.
Kumajiri Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	20th Dec	31st Dec
Europa Maru.	3073	....	24th Dec.	1st Jan 17

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD
FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		30th Dec.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool	600	90	52	£75
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.
FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.
S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.
S.S. Asia Maru, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.
FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.
S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.
For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.
Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.
Present sailings are as follows:—
FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS DIRECT FROM KARACHI.
S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 28th November.
FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S.S. FAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 5th December.
S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 10th December.
For further particulars apply to:—
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.
A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.
CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,636
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 250,000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. INDO-CHINA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila. Bangkok. Cebu. Puket Hoilo.

Batavia.	Saigon.	
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	
Medan.		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy, and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $13,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
45, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1731.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1789.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED IN CANADA.
WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.
Security unquestioned.
Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.
For prospectus, etc., please apply to
B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
781

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.
Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.
The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.
Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.
For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.
WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort,

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.
AUCTION SALE, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Star Mansions," Colaba, near Colaba Railway Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, rich upholstered drawing room suite, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpet, pictures, engravings, fancy flower vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, book cases, sofas, chairs, ice chest, chest of drawers, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW TUESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFES, MEDICAL DRUGS, ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 28th of Nov. 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at "Victoria Buildings," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, above Messrs. Hasoonally, stationers, entire office furniture of an Import Office (closing business) comprising American roll top and plain writing tables, panel and glass door cupboards, chairs, sample tables, 2 Godrej safes on stands, typewriters, copying press, railings, sofas, easy chairs, etc., etc.
Also property of a late Parsi doctor:—
Dispensary furniture, medical drugs in bottles, etc.
The property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th November, 1916.

Second 1916 Russian
5½ p.c. War Loan
FOR
Rbls. 300,000,000.
Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.
Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are read or delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.
For further particulars apply to
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion: every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

SALVARSAN, NEOSALVARSAN AND GALYL Intravenous injections. Rare opportunity moderate charges MALARIA—Guaranteed radical cure by SALVAN (pills or injections). Apply F. ROLLIN & Co. Dhobitalau. 6033

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc., Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

WANTED—STUDENTS for The Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy which opens in December. Special Courses for Dispensers and Chemists. Good Prospects for passed candidates. For particular apply to the Principal, Lamington Road, Bombay. 5975

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A good MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN for two months for up-country on handsome salary. Apply Box No. 379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6094

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of office routine, pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60. Apply sharp (enclosing copies of testimonials which will not be returned) to MILITARY SECRETARY to H. H., Bhopal. 6056.

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—ONE GRADUATE, Rs. 50; one MATRIC, Rs. 20, one DRAWING MASTER with Teacher's certificate, Rs. 30. Experienced men will have more pay. Apply stating experience, salary to MANAGER, JUBILEE INSTITUTION Umreth 6072

WANTED—A GRADUATE as 1st ASSISTANT-MASTER A. V. School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60. State second language and voluntary subjects. Apply to the Undersigned.

Ankleswar Municipal Office,
November, 1916.

N. N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman, M. School Board, Ankleswar. 6099

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6123

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the State SUPERINTENDENT of Revenue Survey. He must have knowledge of Survey and demarcation of Forests. Pay according to qualifications.

Applicants must state caste, age, qualifications, experience of service and terms expected.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.

Huzoor Office.
Devgad Baria.
20th November, 1916. 6055

CLERKS on pay ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 are required for employment in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay. Applications with copies of certificates of age and testimonials should reach the undersigned not leter than the 30th instant. None but Matriculates need apply.

C. BABINGTON,
Superintendent of Telegraphs,
Bombay Central Telegraph Office.
6074.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF LOUIS PELTIER, just back from France after fulfilling his military duties, resumes charge of the FRENCH ROOM, now opened to members on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 6 to 8 p.m.:—Conversational practice, lectures, lending library, musical and theatrical evenings, membership of the Alliance Francaise de Paris and of the Touring Club de France.

On SATURDAY, 2nd December, at 6 p.m., a meeting open to non-members will be held, presided over by MONSIEUR H. MARTIN, CONSUL FOR FRANCE, who will distribute a number of medals offered by the Alliance Francaise of Paris to the devoted and disinterested French Room workers. A short programme of music and recitations has also been arranged.

WANTED

REQUIRED in large Commercial House, Bombay, SHORTHAND TYPIST, Christian preferred. Apply stating experience, age and salary required to Box No. 380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6098

FOR SALE

FOR SALE— One lot of old periodicals—offers invited. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—Well established Rubber stamp Manufacturing business with all instruments, implements and stock in trade. Apply to

P. A. MANTRI,
6036 Bombay No. 7.

CHEAP CYCLE TYRES and TUBES, British and Best. For prices write to:—

MALAVIYA BROS & Co., Rajkot, or Bombay, Agents:—

VORA BROS. & Co.,
6034 Mansur Building Princess, Street.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—LARGE GODOWN 80' by 75' for any store or factory at Mount Road Mazagon. Write at once there CHAMPSEY BHIMJI COMPANY. 6088

TO BE LET—Andheri, Gundowli, MEHTA LODGE, five minutes' drive from Station, six rooms, baths, all-round verandah, out-houses, stables, large compound. Apply to FRAMROZE MEHTA, 91, Medows Street. 5953

PUBLIC NOTICES

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 7 p.m., Master Masons of recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend the Meeting and Banquet thereafter. Fee for the latter Rs. 6. Applications for Tickets should be made to the undersigned not later than 27th instant.

J. C. MISTREE,
Pro. G. Secretary,
Elphinstone Building,
6091 Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned MERWANJEE COWASJEE COOPER and SHAPURJEE COWASJEE SHINGARI, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, at Hornby Road, Fort, under the name, style and firm of M. C. COOPER and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 1st day of November, 1916, so far as concerns the said Shapurjee Cowasjee Singari who has retired from the said firm as from the said date.

All debts due to and owing by the said firm of M. C. Cooper and Co., will be received and paid respectively by the said Merwanjee Cowasjee Cooper, who will continue to carry on the said business at the same place and under the same style or firm.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1916.

M. C. COOPER.
S. C. SHINGARI.
6050

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a LIBRARIAN for the recently established Benares Hindu University. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. He will also be incharge of the Museum attached to the library. One having previous experience of the work will be preferred. He will be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund to which the members of the staff contribute one anna per rupee and the University a moiety of that amount.

Gentlemen applying are requested to state their age, academical degrees and previous experience of the work and other qualifications and also to send copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom references might be made.

Applications for the post should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR, of the BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY, 9 Elgin Road, Allahabad, *on or before 15th December*, 1916. 6065

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of constructing Bungalows and Out-Houses at Gamdevi, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 27th November, 1916.

Forms of Tender can be had from and plans, specifications of works, etc., can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A., &c.,
Architects, &c.

Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1916. 6042

PUBLIC NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE hereby give notice to all concerned that we the undersigned had entered into partnership with Messrs. CHHAGANLAL HIRJI and Mr. MUKUNDRAI PANDURANG in separate two concerns, one to carry on the importing business on commission in the name and style of Messrs. C. and M. SHAW & Co. and the other to carry on shop business in piece goods in the name and style of Messrs. POPATLAL MANILAL & Co., in Gonal Gully Mulji Jetha Market Now owing to reasons let known to the parties concerned, the abovementioned two concerns stand as dissolved between the parties and any transaction or dealing of whatsoever nature with any of the abovementioned working partners of the said two concerns in the names of the above firms shall be done at the risk of the parties so dealing with them and the undersigned shall not be responsible for any such transaction or dealings.

Bombay, 27th November, 1916.

POPATLAL MANILAL

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the above Company that the principal money and interest due at the foot of their debentures will be paid off on the 15th December, 1916, at the registered office of the Company, on the presentation and delivery up of the debentures duly receipted. Interest will cease to run from the abovementioned date.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1916.

TATA SONS & Co.,
6100 Secretaries

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. ABDEALLI ABDUL CADUR HABUTBHOY, ABDUL KAYUM ABDUL CADUR HABUTBHOY and ESSOOFALLI ABDUL CADUR HABUTBHOY have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrance, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which said period all claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any reference thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure together with the bungalows, stable, cookroom and all other the premises and buildings erected built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of the Public Road, formerly called Gilder Street and now Lamington Road and the South side of Annesley Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3678-19 square yards according to the Bill of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay and according to actual measurement 2883 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 537, 538, New No. 14006 Old, Survey No. 130-135, New Survey No. 1/7001 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, and Street Nos. 68(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road formerly called Gilder Street and now Lamington Road on or towards the South by the property of Jamsetjee Byramjee Bharucha on or towards the West by the building called the Pensioner's Home and on or towards the North by the Annesley Road and which said premises are now occupied by the Empress of India Dairy Company and Napier Sodawater Factory as tenants of the said Abdeslli Abdul Cadur Habutbhoy, Abdul Kayum Abdul Cadur Habutbhoy and Essoofalli Abdul Cadur Habutbhoy.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1916.

SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.
6104 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the late NENSEY LADHU, a merchant of Bombay Modh Mandalia Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
HARKHUBAI, widow of the above-named deceased of Bombay Modh Mandalia Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 21st day of Nov. 1916.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
6107 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND WARRANT for Rs. 168-14-9 issued in favour of our clients Messrs. Cassum Haji Aboo & Sons by B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mowji Hirji Khoja an insolvent has been lost by our clients. All persons are warned against using or in any way dealing with the same.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1916.

MANEK DASTOOR & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kassum Haji Aboo and Sons.
6106

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 199 of 1916.

Re: ESMAIL HAJI MOOSA MEMON and HAJI AYUB ESMAIL MEMON, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nos. 35, 37 41, 43 and 45, Pydhoni, lately doing business in partnership as dealers in Glasswares etc., in the name of Haji Moosa Ayub and now unemployed: Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 8th January 1917, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
Fort, Bombay, the 25th November, 1916.
6101

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai VEJBAI, widow of the late Mr. SHAMJEE GUNGAJUR having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon situate lying and being on the Elphinstone Land Estate at Surat Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty four and four-ninths (444 4/9) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 5362 and Street Nos. 60-64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said Surat Street; on or towards the South by the property of Hasumal; on or towards the East by the property of Shewji Hunsraj and on or towards the West by the property of Haridas Premji.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1916.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
6102 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1095 of 1916.

Messrs. LALCHAND CHHOGMAL, a firm, doing business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Shroff Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

v.

1. NOPA DOONGAJI
2. HANSRAJ NOPA, and
3. SANKALCHAND NOPA, all of Pachora Zilla Khandesh, Marwadi Hindus carrying on joint family business at Pachora under the style of Nopa Doongaji. ..... Defendants.

To

Sankalchand Nopa the 3rd Defendant,

TAKE notice that the above suit is filed against you and others praying judgment for Rs. 12,780-11-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 26th day of October 1916, till judgment and costs and interest on judgment.

And take notice that the Court has by an Order dated the 16th day of November, 1916, authorised service upon you of Writ of Summons issued herein by affixing a duplicate copy thereof in the Court house and by insertion of the notice twice in "Bombay Chronicle" and twice in "Bombay Samachar."

And further take notice that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of December 1916, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merit of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1916.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 21st day of November, 1916.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM and LALJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MA GANLAL LALDAS SHROFF, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, formerly a Solicitor, but lately a lunatic ...Deceased.
MANECKLAL MAGANLAL SHROFF, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of Nov. in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 23rd day of Nov., 1916.

Messrs. DASTUR & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ODHAVJI HARJIWAN, DAYABHAI ODHAVJI, SHAMJI ODHAVJI, LAKHMIDAS ODHAVJI and VIRJI ODHAVJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client SHASTRI DURGASHANKER OOMASHANKER. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 221 3/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3072 Street No. 85 and bearing New S. No. 1/7261 all which premises are situate at Walkeshwar, Banganga Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by Public passage on the West by Dharamshalla of Bhatia Mahajan on the North by public passage and on the South by the property of Ramjee Chatoor and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1916

VACHHA & Co.,
6103 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APPOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTR AT GREEN STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of Green Street, within the Forth of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts, and the Courtyard admeasuring about thirty-three square yards assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1077 and Street Nos. 14 16, 18 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly of the Walter Simpson McClelland and the late John Campbell deceased and now of Sukmanji Sullemanji, on or towards the South by Green Street, on or towards the East by property belonging to his Highness the Aga Khan, and on or towards the West by the private passage and property formerly belonging to Haji Ismail Chutani and now of Bai Mariambai, widow of Haji Ismail Chutani, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

N.B.—The above property realise Rs. 500 per month by way of rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors at Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plots at East Agripada DeLisle Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at East Agripada DeLisle Road the following 11 plots for a term of 999 years.

The East Agripada Estate is situate between Ripon Road & DeLisle Road. The plots now offered from front Clerk Road, are within about 5 minutes walk of two tram routes—Byculla station and Victoria Gardens.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable corner plot having 143 ft. frontage and 549 square yards area and known as plot No. 7.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site having a frontage of 61 ft. to Clerk Road, and an area of 576 square yards, known as plot No. 8.

LOT NOS. 3 TO 10.—All similar plots.

LOT NO. 11.—A valuable building plot situate at the Junction of and having frontages to Clerk Road and a new 40 ft. Road, containing about 549 square yards and known as plot No. 17. Shops will be allowed on all the plots

Plans and agreements may be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager or of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERL VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, AT PRINCESS STREET.

Under instruction srom the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the sites on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable building site, known as plot No. 65, Princess Street, containing 999 square yards, situte at the Junction of Princess Street, with New Hanuman Lane and having a frontage of 237ft.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site, known as Plot No. 67, containing 630 square yards and a frontage of 60ft. to Princess Street. On the rear portion of this plot a godown may also be erected.

LOT NO. 3.—Area about 495 square yards and frontage about 60 ft.

LOT NO. 4.—A somewhat similar site area about 375 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—A somewhat similary site area about 304 square yards, frontage about 49 feet.

Plans and agreements may be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager, or of the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 27th November, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th November, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. the materials for removal of the following Buildings: Building Street No. 16, 20, 22, 43, 45. Case No. 97, 97A at the junction of Khetwadi 3rd Lane and Sandhurst Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th November, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Ramchandra Balaram Naik the mortgagor Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell the undermentioned vacant piece of leasehold land by public auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of December, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th day of December, 1915, made between Ramchandra Balaram Naik of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part

PARTICULARS.

All that piese or parcel of land being the site of a tank situate on the West side of Gilder Street, within the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10201 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North-east partly by the property of the Municipality of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1C/3508, and partly by the property of Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing New Survey No. 1A/3508, on or towards the North-west partly by the properties of Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing New Survey Nos. D/3509, and 1/3509 and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. C/3509, on or towards the South-west partly by the property of the said Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing New Survey Nos. 1/3509 and 1B/3508 and partly by the property of Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji bearing New Survey No. 1/3508 and on or towards the South-east by Gilder Street and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 17119 and New Survey Nos. 3/3508, 3A/3508, 1B/3509 and is more particularly delineated on the plan thereof signed by the Collector of Bombay annexed to the Indenture of Lease dated 15th day of April 1915, being therein coloured red and green the portion coloured red containing by admeasurement 9693 square yards and the remaining portion coloured green consisting of a strip of land fifteen feet in width abutting on Gilder Street and containing by admeasurement 508 square yards and which said piece of land has been in the occupation of the mortgagor since the 4th day of October 1911.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys at No. 9, Bell Lane or to the undersigned at their Rooms.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th November, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT AT 10.

FREDERIC VILLIERS

Will deliver his

LECTURE

With about 150 SLIDES OF SKETCHES Drawn in the War Zone and 2,000 feet of French official WAR FILMS.

THIS EVENING AT 6-45

USUAL CINEMA SHOW

"THE GALLANT FLAG."

A romantic tale of the great American Civil War in which a woman's pity for a wounded man of the enemy wins her a husband.

"HONOUR THY FATHER."

An exciting story based on the refusal of a girl to disobey her dying father's request and give her mother and brother the money left to her.

'HER INNOCENCE REWARDED.'

A stirring tale of gold mining and how the machinations of a villain were brought to nought by honesty.

"TINY TOM AS DOMESTIC HELP"

Comic film featuring a wonderfully clever child.

THE LATEST.

PATHE GAZETTE.

PRICES.

Evening—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

Night—Side Boxes ground and first floor Rs. 4 per seat, Second floor Rs. 3 per seat, Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, Dress Circle Rs. 1/8, Balcony Re. 1, and Gallery Ans. 8.

Plan for night show open at Rose & Co.'s.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE.

THE

HAND OF FATMA

Featuring the beautiful American Actress MISS RITA JOLIVET.

See the torpedoing of the cunard liner

LUSITANIA

by the modern naval pirates

and get some idea of the sufferings of those on board the P. & O. Liner s.s.

ARABIA

torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-45.

USUAL HALF RATES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S PREMIER THEATRE

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p.m.

Bandman Varieties! **Bandman Varieties!**

Return of the Popular Singer.

ADDIE LEIGH

Prima Donna and Character Vocalist
Direct from a recent English Tour

PATHE'S GAZETTE

The latest Newspictures from Blighty
The Latest Pathe Drama

"THE CHILDREN'S DOCTOR"

An Extraordinary Problem Play
in 2 acts with a fine cast of

PATHES CINEMA STARS.

French Official War Films.

"CHASING A SUBMARINE"

Unique pictures showing how the French Navy deal with the Hun Submarines.

ON THE SOMME

The Latest Keystone Comedy.

"MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE"

FRANK WILLATS
and
LOTTIE POOLE
in their merry Potted Revue
"BITES AND PIECES"
introducing Songs, Duets, Step and Eccentric Dancing.
Popular Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW
AMERICA-INDIA
KHETWADY AND SANDHURST
ROAD JUNCTION.
'Phone. 2391.

TO-NIGHT.

DUNGEON OF DESPAIR.

(5,000 feet.)

A Social of Fully Coloured Drama.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SPECIAL

CINEMA MATINEE

In Connection with the

GREAT WAR SALE AND FETE

Under the distinguished patronage and the presence of Their Excellencies

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

NEXT SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M.

at the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Tickets may be bought at Mrs. Street's "Japan" Stall at the Great War Sale (Elphinstone Gradens) or at the Theatre.

FURTHER DETAILS LATER.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BIGGEST OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.

CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000 GIVEN AWAY.

OUR SENSATIONAL SERIAL "THE RUNAWAY JUNE"

"Runaway June's" smashing success to overpower her husband.

A tremendous feat of tact-tics.

Greatest sensational adventures of a lady

The greatest confusion of like features of

A Detective and "A Man of Mystery"

"RUNAWAY JUNE" "RUNAWAY JUNE" "RUNAWAY JUNE"

A highly Interesting and Instructive Serial, teaching the future walks of life.

A SERIAL FOR A SOCIETY.

Splendid specimen of the art of double exposure produced by

WORLD-FAMED "RELIANCE."

Specially for

THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—COMMENCING 7—8-45—10-30.

EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1 As. 8, 4 AND 2.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1916–17.

The Bombay Racing Season will consist of 18 days, commencing on Saturday, 16th December, 1916.

Extra Meetings, 13 days, and Bombay Races, 5 days.

SEASON TICKETS,

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates :—

Whole Season, 18 days' racing.

Members of the Turf Club	.. ..	Rs: **50** each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club	..	Rs. **60** each.
Ladies		Rs. **20** each.

Members of the Turf Club and Ladies with badges will receive tickets.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will receive a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to :—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows : —

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0	Gentleman	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	2 0	Gentleman	2 0
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

Children in arms will not be admitted.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 15th November, 1916.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " " On Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " " Of East Indian	...
" " Imports	Nil.
Mid. Americans	11.90
Egyptian F. G. F.	21.80
New York noon (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. (20.25 Mar. (20.46
New Orleans 11 a.m.	Jan. (19.75 Mar. (20.04

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24th.

Months	To-day's closing price
November	11.85
Nov.-Dec.	11.64
Dec.-Jan.	11.84
Jan.-Feb.	11.94
Feb.-March	12.02
March-April	12.11
April-May	12.17
May-June	12.24
June-July	12.24
July-Aug.	12.24
Aug.-Sept.	11.93
Sept.-Oct.	11 [illegible]
Oct.-Nov.	11 12
Nov.-Dec.	11.07

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	21.00
March	21.00
May	21.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 24th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8.34
" " Fully Good	8.42
" " Fine	8.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.84
" " Fully Good	9.02
" Fine	9.20
" Broach Good	10.94
" " Fully Good	11.12
" " Fine	11.30
" Scinde Good	8.24
" " Fully Good	8.42
" " Fine	8.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 24th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	110,000
" Imports	149,000
" Stock	612,000
Actual Weekly Sales	37,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 25th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	6,621,000
Egyptian visible supply	310,000
East Indian " "	192,000
American " "	4,230,000
Other " "	88,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Sales..	2,700
Total Speculation	3,000
" Export ..	3,000
East Indian Export	100
" " Stock	42,000
" " Forwarded	1,300
" " Actual Export	900
" " Imports ..	...
" " Speculation..	400
American Afloat ..	250,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat ..	325,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 23rd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent..	1,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	73½

New York, Nov. 24th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent..	22,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	73½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	246,000
" Exports to Great Britain	90,000
" " to France and Continent..	45,000
" " to Japan	11,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,460,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,229,000

New York, Nov. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	36,000
Futures at New York January	20.86
" " March..	21.07
Spot Cotton at New York	20.99
" New Orleans ..	20.04
Futures at New Orleans January	20.80
" " March	20.64

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	34 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
" " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
7 day market loans	4½
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000 / Bombay Rs. 13,00,000 / Madras Rs. 10,00,000	1/4 5/32.
Consols 2½	55½
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3%	97½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

London, Nov. 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 3/16

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 24th.

3½% 1925—1928	£83½
4½% 1925—1945	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 24th.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. O.I.F. Paid	81

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Due.	74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Barli Paid	78

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales	Value not offered 76/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Buyers	63/10½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov.-Dec. Sellers	82
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Paid	85
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	80
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Paid .. 106 / Small grain Nov.-Dec.	103
Tone of Linseed :—Strong.	
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Buyers	84

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 23rd.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	105
Tone—Firm.	

COTTONSEED.

London, Nov. 24th.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Hull Buyers Paid	£17-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£167
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£1[illegible]
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	17
Hard Spelter	48

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	28
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	28/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	28/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec. Sellers	3/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Less	
demand	2/9

THE MAILS.

London, Nov. 24th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S.S. Mahronda left Liverpool twenty-third November
S.S. Mahanada left Port Said twenty-second Novembe

SILVER MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the orders were not confined to mintage but embraced general purposes both home and continental also, for Indian bazaars. The unfavourable views taken in India caused a bear position in the London market which, in view of the statistical position, is not without danger. It is unchallangeable that the condition of the market is sounder than at the time of the spectacular movements in May. Since then the Chinese stock has been greatly reduced and America been relieved. The accumulations and Indian currency figures show a declining tendency. Silver often does the unexpected, but the situation is such that further advances may be expected before the close of the year.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

Both the Cotton Mill and Tata Iron and Steel shares stood remarkably firm to-day and business on a fair scale was recorded during the course of the day.

There is nothing to report respecting Manganese and Cement Companies shares. They ruled steady.

In Mill shares for December delivery Central India stood at Rs. 2,250, Currimbhoy at Rs. 320, David at Rs. 530, Finlay at Rs. 255, Kasturchand at Rs. 1,025, Kohinoor at Rs. 710, Madhowji at Rs. 1,555, Pearl at Rs. 450, Indian Bleaching at Rs. 255, Indore Malwa at Rs. 400, Simplex at Rs. 510, Standard at Rs. 1,460 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,685.

In Railway shares Central Provinces have declined to Rs. 107, Dhond Barawati to Rs. 97, Sialkot Narowal to Rs. 112, Sind Light Railway to Rs. 140.

Bombay Steam Navegation ordinary shares were done at Rs. 290 and Bombay E. Tramways ordinary shares at Rs. 387½ while the Preference are steady at Rs. 166.

Central India Mining shares changed hands at Rs. 56, Katni Cement ordinary shares at Rs. 295, Indian Cement at Rs. 380, and Deferred at Rs. 1,060.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 317½ and Deferred at Rs. 1,230.

Tata Hyrdo ordinary shares stood at Rs. 1,230.

Shivrajpur Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 59.

Bank of Bombay have improved to Rs. 1,515 and the Bank of India to Rs. 82, Central Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 28.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper was quoted in the vicinity of Rs. 75½ per cent.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood at Rs. 85 per cent.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal at Rs. 85.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

There was no improvement in the position of the jute mill shares, prices being steady and unchanged. The miscellaneous section was again well supported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 16, 16-4; Bansjorah 14, 14-4; Bilberia 5; Bhuskajuri 20-4, 20-8; Bokaro Jherriah 14, 14-8; Borrea 21; Burrakur 35, 35/4; Burragarh 4-6, 4-10; Central Kurkend 39, East Indian 48; Industry 13, 13-4; Katras Jherri 110, 111. 112 s. 1; Kosoonda 30; Eu Marine 24-4, 24-8; Maticara 1 to 1-2; Mucherridih 5, 5/4; New Kessurgrah 12; New Tetturya 14, 14/4; Nowaghur 26/12 to 27/8 Parasea 3/8; South Govindpur 10, 10/4; Singaran A 10/8, 10/12; Soddeh 10/12; Sudamdih 6/8, 6/12, 7.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 200; Belvedere ord 600; Clive ord 240, 242/8; Delta ord 657; Empire prefs 117-8; Fort Gloster ord 740, 735, Howrah prefs 113; Howrah A prefs 113, 113-8, 114; Kankinarrah ord 743; Khardah ord 530 to 540; Naihati ord 475; New Central ord 590, 595; Reliance ord 368, 365.

Tea:—Jutlibari 1-4 p.; Loobah ord 85; New Chamta 41-4.

Miscellaneous Baraset Basirhat Railway 95-8; Bengal Nagpur cotton ord 91; Bengal paper ord 88; Calcutta Landing Shipping 12-12; Gondalpara Jute debentures 102; Naihati Jute Debentures 105; Russa Engineering works 204.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at 75-14 to 76-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-8 to 76-12.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILL TO ERADICATE COCAINE HABIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

At the Burma Legislative Council meeting to-day, the Lieutenant Governor presiding, three new bills were introduced and referred to the select committee for report. The principal was the Excise Bill introducing more stringent rules to eradicate the pernicious cocaine habit. Under that Bill the cultivation of the cocoa plant, the sale of hypodermic syringes for the injection of that or any other drug will be prohibited.

A collision occurred on Saturday night at Oko station (Burma) between a down goods and an up-mixed train. Eight waggons were badly damaged but no passengers were injured. Through comunication has not yet been restored.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

The storm in the Arabian Sea has moved to the west yesterday but there are slight indications that it is now changing its direction towards the north. Rainfall has continued in the central parts of the country, the largest amount being two inches at Akola.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th November 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme southern districts; Jhansi has had 0.33in. and Allahabad 0.48in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Sind. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana and upper Sind; night temperature is below normal in lower Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West; Indore has had 0.42in. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and south Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Dwarka and normal or in excess at other stations. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night in Central India West and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.20in., Saugor 0.25in., Hoshangabad 1.20in., Akola 0.48in., Amraoti 0.20in., Nagpur 0.85in., and Chanda 0.34in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Ratnagiri has had 1.86in., and Karwar 0.11in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect during the day but in excess at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.41in., Ahmednagar 0.21in., Poona 0.60in., Bijapur 0.19in., Belgaum 0.68in., Aurangabad 0.40in., and Nizamabad 0.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm which has further decreased in intensity has moved slightly northwards, and is shown to-day off the north Konkan. Rainfall has nearly ceased in the southern half of the Peninsula but increased in the northern half and has also extended to the central parts of the country and to the southern districts of the United Provinces; it has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the Central and the south United Provinces and local in the Konkan and Central India West, while a few showers have occurred on the north Madras coast. The depression may move further northwards and affect the weather in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the western districts of the Central Provinces, local rain elsewhere in the central parts of the country and in the Konkan and some showers in the United Provinces and south Gujarat. A few showers are possible in Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 25th of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th Nov.)	85.7	61.6	45	..	0	—1.06
Jask	77.0	57.7	14	..	0	—0.17
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.0	49.5	51	..	0	—0.04
Rawalpindi	70.1	38.8	77	..	0.01	—0.19
Lahore	76.9	46.0	79	..	0.02	—0.04
Hissar	77..	42.2	69	..	0	..
Ambala	76.7	47.3	68	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	75.8	44.2	90	..	0	—0.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.4	56.0	68	..	0	—0.17
Mainpuri	76.9	50.4	81	..	0	—0.15
Jhansi	78.2	60.3	90	0.33	0.33	0.22
Cawnpore	76.4	55.8	94	0.48	0.48	0.21
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.1	49.0	43	..	0	—0.01
Karachi	82.8	66.2	39	..	0	—0.06
Ajmer	76.6	50.6	67	..	0	—0.12
Jaipur	79.2	55.1	48	..	0	—0.12
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	68.7	62.8	35	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.4	51.9	47	..	0	—0.10
Jerwarka	84.7	60.0	46	..	0	0
Veraval	83.9	62.8	47	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	86.4	54.6	60	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	86.0	64.0	57	..	0	—0.19
Surat	84.2	69.1	81	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	87.6	64.2	55	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	88.0	64.4	60	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	78.4	60.2	72	..	0	—0.10
Indore	83.7	67.4	100	0.42	0.42	0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.5	53.9	88	2.20	2.20	1.84
Saugor	81.2	58.0	90	0.25	0.25	—0.10
Hoshangabad	86.0	64.0	80	1.20	1.20	0.82
Khandwa	87.2	65.4	77	0.08	0.41	0.02
Akola	80.2	69.5	93	0.48	0.59	0.20
Amraoti	81.8	65.8	90	0.20	0.41	—0.06
Nagpur	82.0	66.8	94	0.85	2.56	1.92
Chanda	84.9	67..	90	0.34	0.63	—0.06
Raipur	79.2	69.4	99	0.02	2.36	1.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.5	76.0	82	..	0.72	0.34
Ratnagiri	87.1	72.1	90	1.86	7.26	6.84
Marmugao	82.2	72.7	92	0.04	3.98	3.02
Karwar	81.0	73.0	89	0.11	8.46	6.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	79.2	66.0	95	0.41	0.41	0.02
Ahmednagar	77.7	66.0	92	0.21	0.55	0.05
Poona	77.8	65.7	92	0.60	1.83	1.08
Sholapur	81.3	69.1	84	0.09	8.22	7.38
Bijapur	79.2	66.0	92	0.19	9.47	8.58
Belgaum	72.7	62.8	100	0.68	10.63	9.16
Aurangabad	79.7	67.2	89	0.40	0.42	—0.05
Nizamabad(Indur).	76.9	67.9	76	0.22	1.34	0.75
Hyderabad	78.8	67.7	85	..	2.44	1.57
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.2	76.5	93	..	4.75	2.09
Calicut	84.9	76.4	90	..	4.33	0.06
Cochin	85..	72..	76	..	2.41	—3.45
Colombo	86..	75..	90	..	5.04	—6.24
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.2	72.6	83	0.15	10.85	6.10
Bellary	80.1	69.7	85	0.02	2.17	0.42
Cuddapah	85..	73.6	88	..	3.49	0.73
Madras	85.3	74.4	79	..	13.86	3.13
Bangalore	78.1	63.0	81	..	9.98	7.29
Coimbatore	86.8	68.7	77	..	4.90	2.06
Trichinopoly	10.1	73.0	85	..	1.18	—3.04
Negapatam	84.2	77.7	84	..	8.23	—4.54

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24th.

Zayani	Ookerji	Busreh
Pundit	Crebbin	Cheribon, Oct. 19

Nov. 25th.

Dilwara	Walker	Durban, Nov. 1

The following vessel obtained port clearance on Saturday.

Oolobaria	Jackson	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Pundit	for	Sourabay
"	*Marwada	for	Genoa
"	*Bahrein	for	Aden

*To arrive.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, 3,460 tons, Captain W. Walker, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, which port she had left on the 1st instant, with a general cargo, coal and passengers.

S. S. Oolabaria:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain T. W. Jackson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon and intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2,657 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, arrived in harbour on Friday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundit:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pundit, 3,832 tons, Captain W. J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Charibon, which port she had left on the 14th ultimo, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Kunajiri Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kunajiri Maru left Kobe for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on the 20th instant.

S. S. Europa Maru No. 2:—The O. S. K. steamer Europa Maru No. 2 left Kobe for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on the 24th instant.

Monday, 27th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Achlibster	Gantle	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Eliawood	Neville	T. M. & Co
F. Bombay Maru	Shinohara	N. Y. K.
M. Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Tella		T. M. & Co
P. D'Negropontes	Dimadis	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Zayani		H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Indo Maru	Tashiro	N. M. K. Kaisha
3 Pinemore	Fairclough	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Bandai Maru		M. M. Shirati
5 Zenovia		L. D. & Co
8 Oolobaria	Yates	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 Bloomfontein		W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Pundit		T. M. & Co
10 Bellview		King King & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Baywert	Clyde	Bire, & Co
8 Queda		M. M. & Co
12 Caledonia	Valentine	F. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Mcson	J. F. & Co
Dia	Pallets	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
Flor-de-Dia	Adoo	Sumpe
Fultala	Dagge	M. M. & Co
Lenada	Rathbills	
Lela	Teussen	T. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. B. & Co
Murani	Thomson	B. & F. S. N. Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andresson	M. B. & Co
Piranang	Nicol	M. M. Shirati
Rouse	Dura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sarsat	Bruce	J. M. & Co
Skalo	Gadreiden	F. F. & Co
Standard	Johannussen	H. S. Shiretoro
Yotoroto Maru	Hinta	S. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 25.

FOR HULL.

Pinemore (s) 840 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros, 6,000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellawood (s) 200 bales cottonfly O. Velji, 330 bales cottonfly E. H. Bode & Sons, 25 bales wool B. Hurbhum, 18 bales wool E. Mahomed & Sons, 10,002 cwt linseed M. B. Kaisha, 25 tons manganese ore Shivrajpore Syndicate, 500 bales cotton Gill & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Morvada (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Morvada (s) 3 pots rosa oil Volkart Bros, 3,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 4,002 cwt niger seed Volkart Bros, 3,949 cwt barley Volkart Bros. 4,000 cwt. saltpetre M. and B. Tata & Co.

FOR GENOA.

De Negropontes (s) 500 cwt linseed C. Boggiano & Co., 100 cwt cashewnuts R. Jiwandas & Co., 675 cwt teel seed K. M. Nathoo, 3,739 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tela (s) 40 cwt cardamoms M. Jafferbhoy, 250 cwt gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy, 196 cwt goat skins Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 700 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist J. David, 40 cwt sharkfins H. A. Mahomed, 6 cwt fishmaws H. A. Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist Tata Sons & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Indo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton H. Rambhagat & Co., 300 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 500 bales cotton G. Gaddum & Co., 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Indo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	25	m 10 34	27 0	25	m 4 45	19 1
		11 39a	29 8		4 39a	14 2
Sun.	26	m 11 19	27 2	26	m 5 31	18 11
					5 20a	13 11
Mon.	27	m 0 21	30 0	27	m 6 18	18 9
		0 5a	27 2		6 3a	14 0
Tues.	28	m 1 5	30 0	28	m 7 6	18 8
		0 53a	26 10		6 48a	14 7
Wed.	29	m 1 52	29 8	29	m 7 57	18 9
		1 46a	26 4		7 36a	15 8
Thur	30	m 2 42	29 0	30	m 8 56	18 10
		2 46a	25 9		8 31a	17 0
Fri.	1	m 3 35	28 2	1	m 10 9	18 9
		3 54a	25 3		9 37a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 25	(Saturday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 26	(Sunday)	" 6h. 52m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 27	(Monday)	" 6h. 53m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 28	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 54m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 29	(Wednesday)	" 6h

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 18th of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 2nd of Margashirsh Shud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 1st of Safar, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 53m.; Sunset 6h. 0m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Navsari Buildings, Hornby-road, Fort, 3-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Fort, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4 p.m. (B. T.).

FRIDAY, December 1.

Social Service League Annual General Meeting, Sandhurst Road.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Nov. 27.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 2nd December 1916:—
Sergeant C. H. Hewlett and Lance Corpl. F. C. Spencer.
Riding School, Fort.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.
Squadron Parade.—Sal-sette Detach.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday morning 28th instant. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flat 7 a.m.
Dress.—Drill Order. Khaki Shirts, Rifles, swords and Bandoliers.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 30th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, Rifles, swords and Bandoliers.

NOTICE.

The Extra Training Camp advertised to open on the 18th November has been postponed to Saturday the 2nd December.
The Training programme and Camp Circular No. 1 are accordingly in force for dates in accordance with the above alteration.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut. Col. F. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Nov. 27.

433. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergts. will be furnished by "C" Coy. during week ending December 2nd. Next for duty "D" Coy.
434. Company Field Training:—
Detail—Sunday December 3rd "H" Coy.
Detail—Sunday December 10th "A", "B", "E" Coys.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress—At option of Officers Commanding Coys.
435.—Musketry:—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class firing as follows:—
Daily to December 9th "F" Coy. (except on December 3rd).
December 11th to December 16th Cadets.
436. Miniature Range:—From October 1st the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Coys.
437. Lectures:—Lectures for Officers N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following dates:—
To-day Monday November 27th, Advanced and Rear Guards.
Monday December 4th, The Attack.
438. Signalling:—The Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
439. Parades:—The Adult Battalion will parade on Saturday December 9th at 5 p.m. Companies will fall in at Head-Quarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress—Drill Order.
"A" Coy:—Tuesday November 28th, No. III Section will parade at 6-30 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive Uniform belts and Arms. Friday December 1st, N. C. Officers and Non-exempted Reservists will parade at 6-30 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive Uniform without Arms.
"B" Coy:—Tuesday November 28th, Coy. parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Miniature Range 6-30 p.m.
Wednesday November 29th, Machine Gun Class at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters. Friday December 1st, morning no parade. Night March and Operations Coy. fall in at Mahim Station at 9 p.m. as strong as possible. Details will be notified to members.
"C" Coy:—Recruits Monday and Friday at Head-Quarters 6-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday Coy. parades at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. Drill Order.
"D" Coy:—Parade at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress—Drill Order.
"E" (Cyclist) Coy.:—Parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Motor Cyclist Section:—Parade at Head-Quarters on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.
"F" Coy:—The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress—Drill Orders with helmets.
"G" Coy:—Coy parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. on Tuesday November 28th and Thursday November 30th, Uniform shirts and shorts. Recruits will attend the above parades.
"J" Coy.—Tuesday December 5th Compulsory Coy. parade at Head Quarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress—Drill Order Kilts Every man to attend. Recruits will fall in with No. I Section
440. Attachment.—Lieut. A. L. F. Brayne, Poona Volunteer Rifles, is attached to this Corps and posted to "A" Coy.
441. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Coy—No. 9075 Vol. F. Price.

H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Nov. 25.

1087. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 2nd December 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
Stretcher bearers Squad drill, Monday at 5-30 p.m.
Proficiency Class, Monday and Wednesday at 6 p.m.
Recruits, Monday and Wednesday at 6 p.m.
"B" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun parade, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
1088. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters Office two days before hand.
1089. Miniature Range.—Wednesday, Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
Fr Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Nov. 27.

1090—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 2nd December, 1916:—
At Headquarters—
Stretcher-bearers Squad drill, Monday at 5-30 p.m.
Proficiency Class, Monday and Wednesday, at 6 p.m.
Recruits, Monday and Wednesday, at 6 p.m.
"B" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., Drill order.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara—
Machine Gun Parade, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
1091—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand..
1092—Miniature Range.—Wednesday, Miniature Rifle Club, at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
for Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Special Jury, together with those empanelled on Thursday last, are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 27th November, at 11-30 a.m.
The notice to jurymen which appeared in our issue on Saturday, the 25th instant, is hereby cancelled.

PARAKH HOSPITAL.

The Jasan ceremony of opening the Parakh Hospital was celebrated yesterday in the new premises of the hospital on Sandhurst Road, when many ladies and gentlemen were present. A subscription of Rs. 27,000 was realised.

ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations for the Central Association of Accountants of London were held in Bombay under the supervision of Mr. F. R. Joshi, J.P., Hon. Magistrate, in which the following candidates from the Davar's College of Commerce have been declared successful:—
Final.—Shabani B. Khemchand, Hari Dutta U. S. Bishnoi (1st place), Jeram D. Thakkar, Lalshanker K. Joshi, Gulam A. A. Hamid, Kanakatti Manjaiya and Anantsamirao Vasudeva Rao.
Intermediate.—Bapulal K. Patel, Kommuri Hanumantarao, Sorab M. Chapkhanavala, Sayad Saghir Ali Qadri, Maurice Framarz, Ramchandra Jayaram, Nathulal Pathack, Shah R. Kevaldas, Har Prashad Khosla and Captain H. Framji.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Congreswala's" warning to every true well-wisher of India to wake up and put forth the strongest opposition to the extremely one-sided and selfish proposals of the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Anglo-Indian Press is just in the nick of time. The question is to come up before the Imperial Legislative Council in February. This leaves very little time but, if properly utilized it should suffice to put before the Government the real Indian view and not the bogus Indian view "made in Anglo-India." Every day of the two months that are still left should be utilized in holding public meetings, and passing resolutions in favour of State Management.
In order to clear up a little of the thick fog generated by the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, it is interesting to know that the Accountant-General characterised the despatch of the Secretary of State (reversing in the year 1881 the policy of State Management, under Parliamentary influence exerted in the interests of the railway companies) as "an attempt to make the most of a bad case, containing an amount of special pleading that might well take in anyone not well posted up in the history of Indian railways."
The Accountant-General asked how it was possible that the substitution of private agency could compensate for the heavy fine the scheme would inflict on the revenues of India. He pointed out the folly of expecting better results from a Board in London than from that of one possessing such practical knowledge and experience as the Director-General of Railways. He stated that the control of railway companies gave more trouble to the State than the control of State railways. He showed that the State had borne the burden of bringing the State Railways to their valuable and efficient condition, and that it was absurd to invite the so-called "private enterprise" to step in and share the profits, taking so much out of the pocket of the Indian tax-payer.
He said that State railways had been eminently successful and that State Management was more economical than that of companies. He was convinced that the revenues of the State would have been largely enhanced had the State constructed and worked the railways at the outset. He estimated the *annual* loss owing to these lines not having been carried out by State agency at £17,50,000, in addition to which the premium that would have to be paid for purchasing the guaranteed railways would be about £27,000,000.
He finally urged that with these gigantic losses, practically all withdrawn from India, every endeavour should be made to stop further drain.
Similar strong protests against the reversal of the policy of State Management were made by the officials of the Secretariat of the Government of India, the Under-Secretary for Railways, and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways. But all the strong protests emanating from Government officials of such high distinction were wasted.
The Parliamentary influence on the Secretary of State in the interests of the companies triumphed. When the minutes of the distinguished Government officials came before Lord Ripon—who had the mandate from the Secretary of State to reverse the railway policy of Lord Lawrence for the benefit of the railway companies—he made the following note on the protests:—"This may be allowed to drop quietly."
This is a page from the secret history of the Indian railways. It shows how Indian interests were sacrificed to the companies in 1881 and how terribly India has suffered up to now. If Indian interests are again sacrificed to the companies,—and I am afraid it will be so, as the Railway Board has always been partial to the companies—it will be the fault of the Indian leaders and the Indian press. Will the Indian leaders and the Indian press wake up before it is too late?—Yours, etc.,

MEMBER, INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER & BUREAU.

AN ATTEMPT TO OVER-AWE MR. TILAK.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT AT GADAG.

ABORTIVE MAGISTERIAL ORDER.

A correspondent writes to "The Maharatta":—
In the matter of the Deccan Bank, Poona, in voluntary liquidation, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak were requested by the liquidators of the Bank to visit the Bank's Spinning Mill at Gadag and report thereon to them. Accordingly both these gentlemen left Poona by the M. S. M. mail on the evening of the 18th instant and reached Gadag the next evening. They finished their inspection on the morning of the 20th and returned to Poona by mail on the morning of the 24th instant. I am not here concerned with the Gadag mill affairs, but with Mr. Tilak's journey to and from Gadag which attracted considerable attention both from the people and especially the magistracy in the Southern Division of the Presidency. The news that Mr. Tilak was travelling by the mail train of the 18th instant with the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Bamji became known first at Belgaum and the station platform was crowded to receive them and they were served with light refreshment at the place and the same thing occurred at Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag stations. The people at each place earnestly and pressingly requested both Mr. Tilak and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas to break journey on their way back to Poona at these places.
As the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas and Mr. Tilak visited Gadag for the first time the commercial and other people of the town wished to entertain them on the evening of Monday the 20th instant. The Pansupari on behalf of the merchants was presented in the Cotton Market open space and the function passed off without any hitch, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji thanking the merchants on behalf of himself and Mr. Tilak. The next function, that is, public pansupari to both, and specially to Mr. Tilak, was to be presented at the Municipal open air space called Panchara Honda in the town at 5-30 p.m.

PEOPLE DISPERSED BY POLICE.

A few hours before the time of the meeting rumours were heard that the authorities wished to prevent this function if possible. There were heavy rains at Gadag a week ago and several hundred houses had collapsed rendering the poor inhabitants thereof helpless and homeless. The Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar (the District in which Gadag is situated) Mr. E. G. Turner M. A., a civilian of 18 years standing, had, therefore, been in the town to make arrangements for the relief of these people with Mr. O'Garman, the Assistant Superintendent of Police. These officers seem to have conceived the idea to overawe and prevent Mr. Tilak from addressing the public at Gadag but they declined to give any information about their plan or order to the organisers of the meeting though the later personally inquired of the Assistant Superintendent of Police about it. At the appointed time people began to assemble in the open space by thousands as they were all specially anxious to see and hear Mr. Tilak. But the Assistant Superintendent of Police with about 25 to 30 constables and Mr. R. V. Padbidri, B.A., Mamlatdar and first class native Magistrate of Gadag, appeared on the scene and began to disperse the people with force where necessary. This was quite a novel and terrifying scene at Gadag. The poor people did not know what to do. Their desire for seeing and hearing Mr. Tilak was intense; and though injuries were caused to some of them by the police in clearing the compound, almost all of them were found waiting on the borders of the compound when Mr. Tilak and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji arrived on the scene.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

Both immediately advanced to the centre of the compound and found the compound cleared and the platform in disorder while the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Mr. Pudbidri were triumphantly walking on the vacant ground with the police constables drawn up in a military line by their side. Mr. Tilak not paying any heed to this attitude of the authorities asked the organisers of the meeting to replace the platform in the centre and called on the public to take their seats in the open space round it. Thereupon the police officer served on Mr. Tilak the following written order of the District Magistrate:—

"Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak is hereby prohibited during his stay in the Municipal town of Gadag-Betugeri, from delivering any harangue in a street or other place in which he is open to public view. Section 42 District Police Act."

E. G. TURNER,
District Magistrate.

Dated 20th November 1916.

The Police-officer wanted the order back; but Mr. Tilak said that as it was addressed to him he had a right to keep it and could not return it. Section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act gives certain powers to the District Magistrate or in his absence any Magistrate of the first class to prevent harangue, music, or any public exposures of pictures, etc., in the street or in public when breach of public peace is likely to be caused thereby. Mr. Tilak knew this very well and had occasion to see this power abused in several cases.

A LIVELY DIALOGUE.

He, therefore, calmly put the order in his pocket and a lively conversation ensued between him and the Magistrate in the presence of the police and the crowd.
Mr. Tilak—I know what a harangue is and I shall look to it; but what reason have you to disperse the people and prevent them by force from gathering at this place? The prohibition order of the District Magistrate is against me as an individual and not against the public.
Mr. Padbidri (smoking his cheroot):—I have oral orders to do so, the District Magistrate is in the town.
Mr. Tilak—What? Oral orders to prevent the public? There ought to have been a written public proclamation under the section.
Mr. Padbidri—Our orders are oral and we must obey.
Mr. Tilak—Then do you mean to prevent the public from presenting pan-supari to me in this place and prevent me also from accepting it with a suitable thanksgiving speech in return?
Mr. Padbidri—Such are our orders. If the function were to be held in a private place, we should have no objection.
Mr. Tilak—They can't make any other arrangements just now on the spur of the moment. Will you give a written order that presentation and acceptance of pan-supari in this place is prevented by you under section 42 of the District Police Act?
Upon this Mr. Padbidri was a little confused. He first said that he would give a written order, but on a second thought he said that as the District Magistrate was in the town and was then being himself entertained at a pan-supari a few yards from that place, he (Mr. Padbidri) would go to him and communicate his orders to Mr. Tilak in five minutes during which Mr. Tilak should wait there. So saying he left the compound. In the meanwhile Mr. Tilak and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas waited on the platform which by this time was put in order.
After a few minutes Mr. Padbidri returned and said to Mr. Tilak.
Mr. Padbidri—The District Magistrate has no objection to the presentation of pan-supari and your acceptance of it with a thanksgiving speech in return at this place. But the speech must be confined to thanksgiving and the proceedings must be finished in five minutes.
Mr. Tilak—In five minutes! Why? The people whom you have driven off will take more than five minutes to take their seats in the open space round the platform.
Mr. Padbidri—I mean five minutes after the commencement of the proceedings.
Mr. Tilak—Very well. Will you then assist us in calling back the people and helping them quietly to take their seats in the open space round the platform?

SPECTATORS RETURN.

Mr. Padbidri and the police officers consented, and in a few minutes thousands of eager spectators who were watching the proceedings from a distance, advanced to the platform and took their seats in the open space, the police helping them in the operation.
After quiet was restored Mr. V. B. Alur, B.A., LL.B., presented the pan-supari on behalf of the audience in a few words of welcome and congratulations on the justice which Mr. Tilak had obtained from the High Court of Judicature in Bombay. Mr. Tilak and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas were then garlanded and Mr. Tilak then thanked the audience for the honour done to him even in such time of distress. Mr. Tilak said that he had been there not on a political but on a commercial business and little expected that he would have to address them. Besides he could not speak Kanarese, the language of the District and was afraid that his Marathi speech would not be well understood by the audience. Yet he would have been glad to say something more, but he was prohibited from speaking for more than five minutes. He could well appreciate, he said, their desire to congratulate him on the decision he had obtained from the High Court. But he maintained that it was not a personal triumph. It was a triumph in the cause of Home Rule. It was now fully established that Home Rule was not only a legitimate goal but the means to be used and the criticism necessary in justification thereof was also legal. He therefore exhorted the audience to give all help they could for the realisation of that goal. The speech was received with cheers and with loud cries of "Tilak Maharaja-ki Jaya." The large audience dispersed in the shades of the evening satisfied at the result of the proceedings and wondering why the police and the Magistrate should have made so big a fuss over such a small affair which eventually ended as they all desired it to be.

AT HUBLI AND DHARWAR.

The next day many people of the place assembled at the station to see the guests off. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas left for Hospet to see the Hampi ruins and Mr. Tilak left for Hubli where he had been invited to break his journey on his return back to Poona. A deputation had been sent to him at Gadag for the same purpose. The Gadag orders of the District Magistrate had been in the meanwhile communicated to Hubli and Dharwar Police; but the public at both these places had come to know the contents and they organised a pan-supari congratulatory meeting in large private compounds so as not to come within the wording of the order of the Magistrate. At Hubli and Dharwar Mr. Tilak stayed for a few hours, but in these few hours the people first received him in crowds at the station and he was taken in public procession through the town. The public congratulatory meeting at Hubli was held in the large compound of the Panjarpole and was very largely attended; the peculiar feature of the meeting however was that the great spiritual Mahatma of the place Shri Siddharudha Swami was, at the respectful invitation of the organisers, present at the meeting and gave his blessings for the success of the object of the meeting. In his address in reply to the pan-supari Mr. Tilak exhorted the audience to work thereafter fearlessly for the cause of Home Rule and as a result a branch of the Home Rule League was then and there established. From Hubli Mr. Tilak proceeded to Dharwar where similar celebrations took place and similar exhortations were addressed to the public. From Dharwar where the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji joined him he wanted to proceed directly to Poona but at the Belgaum Station both of them were pressed by the Hon. Mr. Belvi and others to break their journey, their luggage being taken down almost against their will from the train. Both of them stayed there for a day. A public pan-supari meeting was held in the morning at which the Hon. Mr. Belvi and Mr. Gangahuarrao Deshapande delivered speeches welcoming them both and congratulating Mr. Tilak on his success in the High Court. In his reply Mr. Tilak pointed out that the cause of Home Rule was now so advanced that all of them must begin to work in a businesslike way for the realisation thereof. The matter did not stand in need of further exposition or discussion. It was a time for actions, a concerted continuous steady action, and he urged his audience to give to the cause every help that they could, physical, pecuniary and intellectual. In the afternoon the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas and Mr. Tilak attended a dramatic performance given in aid of the Paisa Fund. Both left by the mail on Wednesday evening and reached Poona without and further interruption on the morning of the 25th, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas leaving for Bombay by the express in the afternoon of the day.

MARATHI GRANTHASANGRAHALAYA.

A "Pan Supari" was held on Saturday evening in the hall of the Granthasangrahalaya, Bombay, in honour of the visit of his Highness the Chief of Sangli. Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya in introducing the guest of the evening to the large audience, said the Sangrahalaya was beholden to his Highness for paying it a visit and inspecting personally its two branches—the Library and the Reading Room. He said the Reading Room was availed of not only by the ordinary subscribers but even by university men, books for whose benefit were available in abundance. He briefly related how the institution came into existence and how it was in a prosperous condition on account of the energetic work of its Committee and the co-operation of their sympathisers. The institution was now in a position to supply the want of speakers, writers and scholars, who could find books ready at hand at all hours of the day.
His Highness expressed himself much pleased with all that he saw in the institution and applauded the work of the Committee in making it a highly popular one with all classes.
His Highness was garlanded by Mr. Vaidya, after which "attar" and "pan-supari" were distributed. Before the meeting broke up, it was announced that his Highness had presented a sum of Rs. 200 to the institution.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.748 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	71.8 "
Dew Point.....	67.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.648 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5 8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.5 "
Minimum....do.....do.....	74.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE,NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	138 Miles.

"MADRAS MAIL" AND MR. TILAK.

EDITOR'S REPLY TO MR. TILAK'S LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The Editor of the "Madras Mail" has sent the following reply to Mr. Tilak's letter:—

TO MR. BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.
POONA CITY.

SIR,—I beg to knowledge receipt by the printer of your letter of the 18th November, which has been passed on to me as editor with reference to your complaints regarding the comments on you in our issue of 10th November. I wish to say at once I am perfectly willing to publish any statement by you of what you know, or believe to be true facts of the matter to which allusion was made. At present, however, I am not aware precisely what statements our remarks are the subject of your complaint. I have to add that our article was written and published in what I honestly believed to be public interest, and with no other object whatsoever. The argument of it was briefly that, (1) passages in your utterances in respect of which the appeal was heard lately, though in our view objectionable, could not be certainly held to be seditious and that even if any one were to hold them to be seditious, it would be a question whether the context of those passages being more favourable to Government did not mitigate the hypothetical offence; (2) you had been associated in the past with certain political movements out of which had come violence against public servants. Though it was expressly stated by us that you were not to be supposed to have been cognisant in any degree of the intentions of those who committed the criminal acts in question, you had twice been convicted of writings objectionable under laws relating to public safety and order. But on neither occasion had you been obliged to serve out fully the term of punishment imposed. It was distinctly put as hypothetical case that if you with that record were now to come forward as an agitator dangerous to public safety during this time of war, then appropriate action for Government to take against you in the interests of the country would be something more drastic than a demand of security, but if you were not now acting or speaking in a manner really dangerous to public safety, then Government should overlook speeches of yours, if any, which might be merely unfair in substance or harsh in expression. That is to say, we were taking exception to the demand for security from you for such utterances as those discussed in appeal. The proceedings seemed to us on the whole to be. [Something omitted here.] If you object to reference to your past connections I may say they were made only as bearing on the question whether or not your activities now could be deemed dangerous, a question we did not attempt to answer one way or other. Public offences of any individual in the past are pertinent to his public character in the present. You are at liberty to publish this letter if you think fit, and if you so desire I will undertake to print it in this paper with or without any reply you wish to make. Any erroneous statements there may be found to be in our article were made in good faith. I do not know what particular statements of Sir Valentine Chirol's have been objected to by you long after the publication as untrue. Had any particular allegation in our article been known to me to be in dispute between you and him in a coming case I would certainly have deleted it.

THE GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

RS. 3,000 REALISED.

The Grand Variety Entertainment held at the Royal Opera House on Saturday the 18th instant has resulted, as was anticipated, in a large sum of money being collected. The net proceeds, *viz.*, Rs. 3,000, have been forwarded by Mrs. C. Fernandes to Mr. J. E. Jackson, Secretary of the War Sale and Fête. The promoters deserve congratulations on the success achieved, considering the presence of numerous counter-attractions. It is a clear indication of the excellence of the programme and the confidence of the public and the reputation of the artistes who took part. The promoters' special thanks are due to Mrs. Ashton Street, Mr. J. F. Karaka, Professor Serinzi and Mr. and Mrs. George Graham.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 25th November 1916 was 29.991 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

Under instructions from the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, liquidator, and pursuant to a resolution passed at the meeting of the shareholders and creditors on 2nd October 1916, the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company's mill was put up to public auction on Saturday by Messrs. Gaffer Jussuff, auctioneers. The highest bid was Rs. 1,70,000 by Sardar Shrinivas Mudliar of Poona. As this bid did not come up to reserve placed upon the property the Hon. Mr. Kamat decided to cancel the auction and call for tenders for the purchase of the whole property or in parts.

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(ANANG VILAS.)

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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SIR K. G. GUPTA IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF POST-WAR REFORMS.

NEED OF AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY CAREERS FOR INDIANS,

UNRESTRICTED RECRUITMENT URGED.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF POLICY REQUIRED.

An informal gathering was held of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday night with a view to meet Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta and to exchange views with him, when the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, presided.

Mr. Wacha in a few words said Sir Krishna Govind wanted to know what the representative people of Bombay thought about the present condition of things in regard to politics and other matters. He asked Sir Narayan Chandavarker to open the discussion.

THE GOAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sir Narayan after referring to Sir Krishna's Gupta's past Career both as a Civil Servant and as a member of the Secretary of State's Council in London said there has been formed a warm bond of mutual friendship between him and Lord Morley and he considered that as a most memorable part of his life. Lord Morley was still full of sympathy and still felt interested in the future of India. The question that occupied the minds of all educated people in India at the present moment was India's future after the war and they would like to hear from Sir Krishna Gupta the exact position in England. Soon after the war began the feeling of loyalty and devotion so spontaneously manifested by the peoples and princes of India had awakened the minds of people, especially Englishmen and now a change had come, which was called by the Under-Secretary o State for India as the "new angle of vision. A new spirit had come and it was felt that something ought to be done, after the war was over, which would lead to self-government. But for some months the people in this country had been feeling that while there was a great deal of talk of bringing the Colonies and Great Britain together, while the new relations between England and Colonies were being discussed, there had been very little said about the relation between India and England. Both the publicists and the Press had been speaking what the relations should be between England and the self-governing colonies, but very little about India, and there was a feeling of profound disappointment in this country. The second point was the character of the reforms which should be introduced in this country to give it a representative character and to see that the Indian view of opinions was given effect to in all spheres of life, such as political, economical etc. The situation in India was that they were all agreed that our goal must be towards self-government. It was not a new idea, but it dated back to the time when the British Empire was founded in India, and it was felt that a substantial step must be taken towards that goal. There might be differences of opinion on this question, but we must not say that we were not fit for self-government, because then our opponents might take up that cry and say that we were unfit for self-Government. We should all like to know from Sir Krishna Gupta the exact lines on which this movement had to be conducted. There was a feeling that the people should combine together for assisting the Government both in India and England for laying down the basis of a plan for a substantial step towards self-government. Sir Krishna Gupta had always been distinguished for his sound sense, sobriety, and for cautious and careful statement.

THE ECONOMIC POLICY.

Sir Ibrahim said one of the most important points which was agitating the minds of the public to-day was—"what is going to be the future economic policy of India"? While they had been reading so much of the help and assistance rendered by the self-governing Colonies to England, there was singularly little about what India had done to carry on the war to a successful end. The singularly little that was being said about the India contribution had created a feeling of apprehension of what is going to be the changed angle of vision in the British Empire as regards the status and changes in India in the reorganisation which is going to take place. As far as the educated classes were concerned they would not be content with the present state of things. A substantial progress in all things would be necessary. We had also heard a great deal about the future fiscal relations of the mother country with the different parts of Empire.

If it was intended that India should, so far as the fiscal relations with the outside world were concerned confine itself to the supply of raw materials, if India's future position was only with regard to the supply of raw materials, then that was a position which India would not accept. In 20 years Japan's income had grown from 100 million yen to 600 millions; she was spending 100 million yen on her Army and another 100 o nher navy. She had also wiped out her huge national debt. If India's economic progress had been allowed to be conducted on the same lines as that of Japan what would have been her state? If India were in the same condition, India would have rendered greater help in men and money. She was spending 25 per cent of her income for the past many years on her army which the war had shown was not required for internal purposes, but for the purpose of Imperial necessity.

Mr. H. A. Wadya said there was a feeling of apprehension, an ominous feeling due to the silence of the Secretary of State with regard to India. He had spoken in an appreciative way with regard to the services rendered by India, but he had said very little as to the government India was to look to after the war. All the Colonies had done very little for the Empire compared to India, but what was it that prevented the Secretary of State from speaking? We had done our best not to embarrass the authorities for a long time, but a feeling had come over India that if England failed to satisfy the hopes of India a reaction would come which would not be to the interests of England and India.

A STUMBLING BLOCK.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said the chief stumbling block of the relations between England and India was the question of tariffs. Unless India's industrial development took place her progress would be very much retarded. The principal thing was tariffs and the British Government would have to give her a free hand in regard to her commercial relations.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he fully endorsed all that had been said by the previous speakers in regard to the political and industrial questions. But he would like to emphasise one feature of the present situation as regards India before Sir Krishna Gupta: it was regarding the undoubted desire and attempt on the part of the officials to keep back and repress any sort of political discussion in this country at the present time. Any sort of discussion was rather too strong an expression, but any sort of political agitation that was likely to stir up the minds of the people with regard to self-Government. The Government must realise that while political reconstruction in relation to all other parts of the Empire was being freely discussed, how impossible it was for people of this country to sit still and say nothing and to wait until the war was over. In view of that attitude it was essential for them to state plainly and frankly that they accepted the outlines of reconstruction which had been laid down by the nineteen members of the Imperial Legislative Council and that the scheme of reform practically met with the consent of all members of the public. People who did not assent to that scheme were an infinitesional majority.

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA'S REPLY.

Sir Krishna Gupta, who was very weak and spoke in a feeble voice, apologised for not being able to get up and make his statement, as he had been ordered by his doctor not to do so, and his state of health did not permit of his doing that. He was merely expecting an informal meeting and if, therefore, he could not make a set speeech they must set it down to his physical weakness. As regards the position in England it was a fortunate thing for India that the British Government should have availed themselves of the Indian Army to fight in France and Europe, for when these men were seen in England the British people came to realise that there was such a thing as India. Indian troops were in France when the situation was very serious and very critical; the troops had also suffered terribly in the winter. But there was one recompense, it was that they had given the British public an idea that there was such a thing as India. That feeling had not altogether died, although Indian troops were not fighting in Europe now, neither could it be neglected. On the other hand, he was quite aware that India had not received the same amount of attention as it was entitled to, or was being received by the Colonies. A year or more ago there was a meeting in London when the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law spoke and the speaker was also present at the meeting. That meeting was held specially to thank India and the self-governing Colonies. Mr. Bonar Law then spoke very flatteringly about India's part in the war, and that India's position will have to be reconsidered when the reconstruction takes place. There was a feeling of disappointment both in England and India when the Prime Minister spoke at Ladybank as he had not a word to say about India.

NEED OF AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

As regards Home Rule, from what he had been able to gather it seemed to him that Indian administration would not continue to be conducted on the same lines as at present, and most Englishmen thought so. But how far the reforms would go he could not say. In the first place they must have men and money at their back. They cannot gain anything, without money, in England; they cannot do anything. They must send the best men with plenty of money behind them, and only then could they do something; there was nothing to be done in England without organised agitation. They must see the case of Irish Home Rule. In England they had to work with men and money at their back. His first point was this: when the war is over they must send the best men with money at their back to agitate in England. The word Home Rule had a bad odour in England, and self-government would serve our purpose as well. They were not ready to graft self-government as such, but they might give self-government on the lines of colonial self-government. But they must bear this in mind that they must hold on to the ideal and goal of self-government in India. They must get a statement from the Government that self-government is the goal, and they must also train their people to govern themselves. There must be good—honest training. They were always told that they were unfit for self-government, but they must be trained to it, and they would never learn to govern themselves unless they were given self-government. They could not tell a man that he could never swim; that man must try to swim although in the process in the beginning he might be compelled to drink some gallons of water.

QUESTION OF COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Another question was the Army question, and it had not received the same attention as it deserved. They had talked about self-government, economical freedom, and other things, but we had never given much consideration to the army question. How could they carry on self-Government unless they could defend ourselves? They must get the Government of India to see to this question. It had been discovered of late by some persons that there were not sufficient number of martial men in India, and they had to go beyond the borders of India and enrol Pathans and others to fight for the British Empire. Were there not sufficient number of martial men in India? In the first place they must be able to defend ourselves. They must strenuously ask the Government to give us commissions in the army. Unless there were Indian officer, the Indian army could not have the same respect for it as it deserved. These two questions were the most important ones. To his mind this military question was the most important one. After all, some progress had been made, and some progress might be made, with regard to civil appointments, but with regard to the army no progress had been made at all. While they were discussing the question of reform, they must tell the Government that on the army side too there must be a substantial step forward. Then with regard to they fiscal independence they could not have fiscal independence unless they had a certain amount of military power. He was waiting with a certain amount of interest to know the result of Government's investigations regarding the industries in Japan.

With regard to the Executive Council of the Viceroy, he said, unless the Viceroy had a Council who were able to work in consonance with his views not much progress could be achieved. With regard to the Council of the Secretary of State for India, he was not for its abolition altogether, but he advocated more Indian representatives on it. The last point he laid great stress on was *unity*. We must show all that we were all united on the point of self-government.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha in thanking Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta said they were all thankful to him for giving expression to his views. He had told us that the Military question required more attention than the civil question, for although we might make some progress unless they were able to defend themselves we could not get it. With regard to the Viceregal Council they all knew how the bureaucracy had always tried its best to spoil the reforms they got; they also knew how Lord Morley's scheme was crippled and mutilated by the bureaucracy here. They must also bear in mind that in India nothing will be done, but everything will have to be done in England, and the agitation must be organised in such a way that we must send out best men to England to put our views in a sober and parliamentary way before the public there. By bringing these views before the British public we could achieve something.

He again asked them all to thank Sir Krishna for coming there and giving expression to his weighty views.

AT SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

SIR KRISHNA ON SACRIFICE AND UNITY.

In response to an invitation from the members of the Servants of India Society, several ladies and gentlemen were present at an entertainment yesterday to Sir Krishna Gupta.

The guest of the day was welcomed by Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society, who spoke in eulogistic terms of Sir Krishna Gupta's noble work winning the love of the people and enlisting the confidence of the Government. Mr. Devdhar then requested Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar to lead in exchanging views on the present situation with the guest.

Sir Narayan after referring to Sir Krishna Gupta's speech at the Presidency Association, said that times had changed and political work now needed full-time men who could devote themselves entirely to it. There existed political associations such as the Presidency Association of Bombay, the Mahajana Sabha of Madras, the British Indian and Indian Associations of Calcutta, but they required improvement. When, for instance, men were wanted for an agitation many were not available. So he would make a practical suggestion that some members of the Servants of India Society should go about the country and educate the people politically, making them evince greater interest in these affairs and collect funds that the hands of the British Committee in London might be strengthened.

Sir Narayan continuing said that military training was one of the most important questions. In this country the educational problem stood at the bottom of all problems and if, as was universally agreed, the object of education was to implant character, then he was of opinion that military training was very necessary. That endowed one with character, with discipline. The right step towards that was the Boy Scouts Movement. Dr. Mullick had taken up that work in Bengal and Lord Pentland in Madras and he hoped that the Bombay Government also would bestir itself and look to it. A nation lacking in military training, in physical efficiency was no nation at all. Sir Narayan invited the advice and guidance of Sir Krishna Gupta on these subjects.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN OLD AND YOUNG.

Sir Krishna Gupta in reply, said that when he received an invitation from the Servants of India Society he felt he was not going among strangers. He had heard so much about the Society and its various activities from its revered founder who, he was proud to say, was his personal friend that he felt he was going among those who were near and dear to him.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar had said that in going about the country he had found the various political associations lacking in signs of life. He did not think that they had done sufficiently to bring in the younger forces along with them. He did not think they were sufficiently co-operating with the younger men in their work. To his mind the political life could very properly be exemplified by the case of a steamer. For a steamer to be safely brought to harbour two things were essential. First, the engine room to supply the propelling force must be in efficient order. Next the man to guide it in the right direction was needed. Without the propelling force the ship would be nothing. Again without wise guidance the ship would come to grief. So in political life the engine room or the motive force was supplied by the younger men. And older men who knew the roadway supplied counsel. Hence to young men his advice was to put up with what might seem to them a tardy process and work cheerfully. To older men his advice was that they must not neglect the younger men but must take them up with them.

WANTED ENERGETIC WORKERS.

Proceeding Sir Krishna Gupta said that the British India Committee in England was in an unfortunate position having lost many energetic workers. It was now managed by Sir William Wedderburn and he added, that he had not come across any one else so devoted to the interests of India as Sir William. The British India Committee in fact lacked more men than money. In view of the greater problems which would be taken up when peace came in view they must be prepared for a larger, more active organisation provided with men and money. To place the Indian problems before the British public they must have speakers sent out to England. They must have leading articles on vital questions written in largely circulated journals in England. "We want" he said, "some of our best men to go to England and agitate." The two main things wanted were sacrifice and unity. Some people said that nationalism must be founded on religion. "I entirely deny it" said Sir Gupta. In India where there were many religions if religion were to be the basis of nationalism then it would be a hopeless task. To his mind religion was a matter of the individual and his God. They must all make up their minds that India was their mother country, be they Mahomedans, be they Hindus, be they Christians and unite on this point or they would be giving room for the powers that be to postpone the granting of their demands. "I am quite convinced" he added "that whatever ideal of self-government we present to the British Government we must present it as the demand of an United India."

In reply to some questions from the audience Sir Krishna Gupta said that they wanted men to go to England from India to take up the work. If there was a large contingent of Indians in England there would not be much difficulty in getting members of Parliament and others to supply together the place of Sir William Wedderburn, though he had not come across any individual who could by himself fill the place of Sir William with his various activities.

Answering Sir N. G. Chandavarkar he said that interviewing the statesmen and influencing the press were indeed essential but influencing the British public was highly necessary. So meetings were necessary to be held and able speakrs had to be sent out from India. It was essential to get in England a definite Indian party upon whom they could lay a regular claim without having to depend upon the caprices of individuals. One could not say what attitude might be taken up by an individual in a regular opposition. At least two Indians must settle down there. Even one Indian in Parliament could do a great deal. Recalling his remarks regarding nationalism and religion, he said that what he wished to emphasise was that nationalism should not depend on sectarianism. It could, of course, be no real nationalism which was not based on the great spiritual truth of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. That was obvious But the danger was that when they came to practical religion, the latter was apt to mean not the expression of this spiritual truth, but of mere sectarianism.

Questioned whether "India" might not be given up in order to organise other journalistic influence, he said that "India" ought not to be given up. It focussed all the information about India both from India and England. It was useful in its own way. In addition arrangements should be made to influence the largely circulated journals and place Indian affairs before the British public.

For all this a national fund would be very necessary. "But," he advised, "never have any trust money in England." For, he said, after a little time it was likely to be captured by Anglo-Indians since there were not many workers in England on whom they could rely as on Sir William Wedderburn and there were not many permanent Indians there. The money must always be in India and at the discretion of the Committee here remittances should be sent to England.

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA INTERVIEWED.

WHAT REFORMS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Sir Krishna G. Gupta left for Calcutta last night by the Jubbulpur Mail.

Interviewed by the Associated Press of India, Sir Krishna said with reference to the political future of the country that India must have a definite declaration from the Government that self-government within the Empire was the goal to be attained and that within a reasonable period. The duty of the Government, however, did not end there. Government should be prepared to take equally definite measures and practical steps to train the people in the art of self-government, and in the appreciation of its duties and responsibilities. The question was certainly being discussed and considered in England by the highest authorities but he was afraid that though there was not much disagreement as to the ultimate object of British Rule in India, there was considerable hesitation in making a definite declaration of policy on the subject. Personally, Sir Krishna had great faith in the future of the country and did not see any reason for despair. But while an effective declaration of policy on the part of Government was wanted the people also on their own part had their duties. "A period of preparation and preliminary work was necessary," he added, "to enable ourselves to undertake and fulfil the increased responsibilities that self-government involved."

MILITARY POLICY.

Sir Krishna expressed very decided views on the question of the military policy of the Government of India. "Nothing had been done," he said, "to introduce a real Indian element in the army. Great changes were required in its present composition and constitution. The great object was to organise the strength and efficiency of the country so that its own sons could have their fair share in her defence." He condemned the policy of the restriction of recruitment to the so-called military races as such a limitation only resulted in stunting the growth of the people and checking the development of their strength. "Every son of the soil," he said, "should have the opportunity and facility to serve the country in the defence of its hearths and homes. The area of recruitment should have the widest limits, due attention being paid, of course, to physical and other qualifications; Commissioned ranks also should be thrown open to the middle classes." It was equally necessary in his opinion to infuse the spirit of discipline in our schools and colleges by the general introduction of the Boy Scout movement and organisation of cadet corps, training corps, etc. The military spirit had been practically crushed out of the people and it must be restored in every way possible. It was the Indian's right and privilege to defend his home as every citizen of the Western nations had."

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

On the question of administrative reforms, he said there was urgent need of remodelling the Executive Council of the Governor-General in India. The Viceroy must have the right of selecting and appointing his Council and he added that the Viceroy must not be fettered in this respect, as at present by statutory enactment. He did not think it practicable for the Executive Council to be elected by the legislature, until the time comes for the introduction of full parliamentary Government.

Questioned on the subject of fiscal autonomy, Sir Krishna expressed the conviction that it could not be fully attained unless India took on her own shoulders a reasonable share of her naval, military and aerial defence. "It was certainly possible and desirable that we should have a larger share in this respect than we now have."

Asked as to what should be the precise forms of training for self-government, Sir Krishna said as an immediate and practical step he would ask for a larger element of popular representation in the Central and Provincial councils, as well as in municipal, local and village organisation and administration, with gradual decentralization of functions and powers. A considerable amount of provincial autonomy, both administrative and financial, may be introduced with advantage.

PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

CONDEMNED BY BIHAR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 26.

An extraordinary session of the Bihar Provincial Conference was held to day, with the Hon. Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha in the chair, to consider the Patna University Bill. In the course of his address the President said the Bill was a marked departure from the avowed educational policy of the Government and many of its provisions were in the language of "The Times of India" unprecedented in the annals of University legislation in this country and this alone was sufficient reason as to why it should not have been taken up at this time of strain and general anxiety. He referred at great length to the constitution of the University and observed it was to be so very much officialised that one might be pardoned for saying it looked more like creating men for the quill-driving department of the Government rather than a nursery of learning, culture, and enlightenment. Absolute state control in matters educational was a German ideal and was opposed to the best traditions of England and India alike. Their earnest request to Government was that the constitution of the Patna University should not be inspired by repudiation of the hitherto followed educational policy of British India. In conclusion he asked them to earnestly press upon Government that if a liberalised University was not to be given to them it was much better for them to be left alone for the present without an University.

Resolutions were then passed protesting against the Bill and suggesting modifications therein.

MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

STIRRING WAR LECTURE.

It was a thousand pities that one of the most notable intellectual diversions ever offered to the Bombay public, opened on a night when patriotism took them elsewhere. However there were two fairly large attendances on Saturday at the Royal Opera House, when Mr. Frederic Villiers gave his famous lecture on the war. Happily Sunday night's audiences were much larger, and the world-famous war correspondent received an enthusiastic ovation. As may be realised, the gallery could not appreciate anything but the pictorial side of the proceedings, but the stalls listened in rapt attention.

One must, at various times, have tried to picture what a great war correspondent looks like. Here was the most celebrated one alive before our eyes, in picturesque but workmanlike kit and many distinguished orders on his breast. For all his years he was a splendid figure of a man, and he spoke in the clear, well-informed tones of the cultured gentleman.

He took his audiences through the entire war, from the Scrap of Paper incident to the opening of the "Big Push," and never before has Bombay had such essential information placed before it in so lucid a manner. The illustrations were wonderful. There were about 150 slides, many made from Mr. Villiers' own splendid drawings, and 2,000 feet of vivid war films given him by the French Government.

During the next few nights Mr. Frederic Villiers will lecture at 10 o'clock, and there is to be a special Schools Matinee on Wednesday at 4 o'clock. At 6-45 the usual cinematograph programme will be presented.

THE HENDERSON OPHTHALMIA SCHEME.

(From a Surat Correspondent.)

W. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., who was for some years Assistant Collector here, left Surat, with his family on Saturday 11th November to go home on furlough. Wherever he has been stationed whether at East Khandesh or Broach or Surat Mr. Henderson has always taken a keen interest in the blind and in all those afflicted in any way with eye diseases, or eye trouble, and has spent most of his spare time in searching out such people and arranging for their treatment at hospitals and despensaries. At the Bardoli and Jalalpur Dispensaries in this district and in the Parekh Dispensary, Surat he has had hundreds of eye cases treated and a great many eye operations performed, and it is not too much to say that he has been instrumental in saving a great many people from blindness and in restoring sight to many suffering from cataract, etc. Recently he has specially interested himself in the treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, the disease from which many children suffer during the first few days after birth, and through which, it is computed, between 30 and 40 per cent. of the blind are deprived of their sight in early infancy. For the treatment of children suffering from this disease he has collected a fund of about Rs. 3,000 of which Rs. 2,000 was given by the Trustees of the Wadia Fund and the rest by a number of other friends. Some time ago he started a scheme in four small towns in this district each with a population of about 5,000 which aims at having all the young children suffering from infantile ophthalmia treated at once. Shortly before he left for home he inaugurated a scheme for the city of Surat which has the same object in view. A sub-assistant surgeon whose sole duty will be to attend to eye cases has been appointed and will soon enter on his duties. Arrangements have been made by which the Dais or Indian midwives who attend some 90 per cent. of the confinements in the city will report all cases of eye trouble as soon as they are detected. Printed post cards which they will get filled in giving particulars about the cases will be handed in by them in person or sent by post to the Municipal Office. A fee, of Re. 1, will be given for each notification and 4 prizes one of Rs. 10, and three of Rs. 5 each will be given to the Dais who do the best work during the year. A Committee consisting of Dr. Joseph L. Pinto, D.P.H., Health Officer Surat City, (Chairman), Dr. Rukhmabai, and Rev. R. Henderson, has been appointed to administer the scheme. Out of "the Henderson Ophthalmia Fund" the sum of Rs. 1,600 has been handed to them by Mr. Henderson and it is hoped that this will cover all the expenses for two years. This scheme is probably the first of the kind started anywhere in India and it will be interesting to see how it will work out in practice.

ALL-INDIA VAISHNAVA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Nov. 25.

In to-day's sitting of All-India Vaishnava Conference, his Holiness Anantachari Swami presiding, lectures were delivered on the growth and development of the philosophy of Vaishnavism. His Holiness said that the chief characteristic of Vaishnava philosophy was its conciliatory nature. Federation and co-operation and not isolation and seclusion were the basis of Vaishnavism. The Swami then explained the forces behind the Vaishnava faith and advanced arguments to show that the allegations of the non-Vedic character of Vaishnavism were baseless.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

A number of houses tenanted by some Mahomedans and Indian Christians were searched in Simla to-day by the Punjab C. I. D. Police investigation is still proceeding.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 27, 1916.

A VARIED PLEDGE.

The Madras Board of Revenue is a fearful and wonderful creation, unique of its kind in Indian administration. It consists of a cabinet of five Members, all of whom are Civilian officers of senior rank, who practically control the administration in all except the Judicial and Educational branches. Land Revenue, Settlement, Excise, Stamps, Income Tax, Forests, and Court of Wards are among the departments under its control, subject, of course, to the authority of the Government as represented by the Members of the Executive Council and the Provincial Secretariat. The Board of Revenue stands between the Government and the administration in the mofussil, constituting an *imperium in imperio* with large and varied powers comprising the entire range of administration controlled by the Collectors of districts. "The Board" is the nightmare of mofussil administration. The Board's Standing Orders and the accumulation of its "Proceedings" in its several departments would constitute a body of official literature which, in its mass, could scarcely be rivalled in modern administration in any part of the world. The Board is typical of the centralising tendency of the Indian administration. Of course, nothing can be done without the Board's orders, and the very hugeness of its departments makes for delay and circumlocution and the mere glorification of red-tape to an extent that people outside Madras can hardly realise.

Anyhow, that is the Madras system. The higher hierarchy consists of senior Civilians, who have made their mark as Collectors, assisted by a number of junior Civilians, with bloated establishments of Provincial Service "assistants" and clerks,—a solid phalanx of officialdom which interposes itself between the Government and the mofussil administration. It has long been a vexed question in Madras why an Indian has never been appointed a Member of the Board of Revenue. It cannot be for the reason that there are not available Indian officers admirably suited for appointment. There have been, and are, Indians in the Civil Service and in the Provincial Service (not to speak of the now extinct Statutory Civil Service) who have done remarkably well as Collectors and who as Sherestidars and Assistants in the Board of Revenue itself had fully earned promotion to the higher appointments. Indeed, scores of Indians, who have grown grey in the service of the Board and have proved their competency to direct the operations of any branch of its activities, have been passed over time and again. Their names are familiar as household words in the Southern Presidency. Some of them were regarded as so indispensable that they had been denied promotion elsewhere and their services had had to be retained by the familiar method of "extension." These veterans of the Board of Revenue could not rise to membership simply because they did not belong to the charmed circle of the Indian Civil Service. The principle of treating the membership as the close preserve of the Civil Service was last challenged in 1910 by a retired member of the Provincial Service who in his day might himself have been a member. The Government made the usual excuses for past *laches* and gave a definite pledge that when the Indian officers then of junior rank acquired seniority, an endeavour would be made to select one of them for membership. Six years have gone by, and by means of a resolution, the other day, a non-official member renewed the demand and reminded the Government of the pledge of 1910.

We regret to note that the Madras Government has practically given the go-by to the pledge. It has not indeed withdrawn the pledge, but it has varied it. Whereas it said in 1910 that when the then juniors rose to senior rank one of them would be selected for membership, it now says that when "a suitable opportunity" arises, an Indian will be appointed Member. The usual plea of efficiency as the sole criterion of appointment was trotted out with the familiar gusto. It is too much to ask the good people of Madras to take it for granted that no Indian officer of ability and of the requisite seniority could be found to-day, qualified in every way to discharge the duties of Member of the Board. In this, as in other cases, it is not efficiency that is absent. But for the statute of 1909, no Indian would have been found efficient enough to be appointed Member of the Executive Council,—that is, if it was left to the unfettered discretion of the bureaucracy to make the choice. Under staututory compulsion, Indians are being discovered qualified to discharge the duties of Members of the Executive Council with efficiency. The attitude taken up by the Madras Government is an unpleasant reminder that this stautory compulsion must be brought to bear upon the administration.

GERMANY'S WAR METHODS.

Mr. McKinnon Wood in a recent speech and Mr. McKenna in an interview, a summary of which is cabled by Reuter, have exposed the bankrupt condition of German war finance. Striking evidence as to this point was contained in a most interesting speech delivered by the Socialist leader, Herr Bernstein in the course of a debate in the Reichstag on the demand for new war credits in mail week. It was a scathing indictment of German finance and German methods of warfare. Herr Bernstein began by referring to the disquieting prospects of a new war loan in the near future, and said:—

In view of these probabilities we must ask ourselves how much longer is this war going to last? We are witnessing a dangerous growth of the State's indebtedness, and the question arises, where is all this money coming from? The Secretary of State remarked that no particular pressure had been required to make the last loan a success. I can only say that we know of many cases where strong pressure was brought to bear with that object. Who are the chief subscribers to the loans? A good number of them are banks and other public institutions, and then come the prosperous landowner, the successful trader and manufacturer, who have all been enriched by large war profits at the expense of the great mass of the population.

Herr Bernstein then turned to the consideration of the question of peace, and ridiculed the pretensions of those who assert that they are ready for peace, —laying special emphasis on the failure of the scheme of a separate peace with Russia,

Attempts to come to an agreement with individual enemies at the cost of others are doomed to failure, as shown by the fate of the efforts to conclude a separate peace with Russia. Indeed, these peace overtures to Russia, against whom the people have been urged to fight for two years, do not exactly redound to our honour, and, in addition, they are hopeless. What is the fundamental vice of German policy, what is it which turns even sincere friends of peace into our adversaries? It is the extreme mistrust with which not only the Governments but also the peoples of other countries regard us.

But the most instructive part of Herr Bernstein's speech was his denunciation of the methods of warfare and his protestation that Germany was fast returning to the barbarous practices of by-gone centuries,—though as a matter of fact she has by this time become an adept in such practices and even extended them:—

One of the principal results of the progress of our civilisation was that war was confined to combatants only. Now we have petitions to the Reichstag, which urge a war upon the non-combatants with the most brutal of weapons, and the bombing of open cities is advocated in order to bring the enemy nation concerned to its knees. But this betrays a complete misconception of popular psychology which was better understood by Sophocles 2,000 years ago when he said in "Ajax": "An enemy must be fought in such a way that he may become once more a friend."

Notes of the Day.

Results of The War Fete.

A record in effort for philanthropic purposes has easily been created by the gigantic fete and sale in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund which concluded on Saturday night. This success has well rewarded the efforts of the able band of workers who have, since the early part of the year, laboured in the highly successful organisation of the scheme conceived by Lady Willingdon, whose unfortunate illness, which prevented her from personally assisting in most of the events of the past week, has been the one unfortunate feature of an otherwise wholly satisfactory affair. The final figures of the amount realised by the Sale and Fete are, of course, not yet officially available but we understand that the total is estimated at full six lakhs of rupees. This is a really wonderful result seeing that the figure exceeds the total amount collected for the Women's Branch in the whole period of the twelve months ending the 20th August last, namely Rs. 5,67,942, which was about a lakh and a half more than the amount collected in the preceding year. The donations to the Fete Fund totalled Rs. 1,60,000; the Colaba Cotton Auction Sale realised Rs. 1,42,000; the Lucky Bag Rs. 52,000; money taken at the gates. Rs. 32,000; refreshments Rs. 15,000; side shows Rs. 10,000; Vaudeville Theatre Rs. 2,500 and the Japanese Stall Rs. 7,500. In addition the sum of Rs. 3,000 was handed over to the secretaries by Mrs. C. Fernandes, being the amount realised by the Variety Entertainment held at the Royal Opera House on the 18th instant.

The Need for Continued Effort.

The present monthly expenditure of the Women's Branch, says the Hon. Mr. Phirose Sethna, the Hon. Treasurer, in his annual report amounts to Rs. 45,000 or five and a half lakhs a year. But this is likely to increase in the coming year and in spite of the substantial results of the Fete and Sale it will be none the less necessary to keep up to the full the efforts of the past two years. The annual meeting of the Women's Branch is to be held in the Town Hall on Friday next at 5-15 p.m. under the Presidency of Lady Willingdon. His Excellency the Governor will be among the speakers. It is hoped that women of all races will attend and we are asked to state that special arrangements will be made for Purdah ladies. We have no doubt that the women of Bombay will respond to the invitation and that the meeting will be as notable by reason of the numbers present and its representative character as was that of last year. It may not be inappropriate, in this connection, to quote Lady Willingdon's appeal to the women of the Presidency, contained in her introduction to the recently issued annual report on the working of the Fund.

I have only this to add. We are now entering on the third year of the war, and we enter on it with auspices more favourable for the victory of our cause than at any time since the Empire took up arms. We have worked, I trust I may say, with patience, faith and hope, through many dark days and under the burden of much anxiety and sorrow. The war is not yet over and we still have every need of unflagging energy and determination. But as the future is brighter before us and a victorious issue to this terrible conflict approaches daily nearer, let us work together with renewed confidence and the resolution that whatever the women of Bombay can do to mitigate the distress and suffering of our men in the field shall continue, and in more abounding measure, to be done.

Mr. Tilak at Gadag.

We trust the Government will take steps to ensure that there will be no repetition of such an absurd incident as that which took place at Gadag last week on the occasion of the visit to the town of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Tilak. There appears to be a settled attempt on the part of district officials to maintain the delusion that the people of the Presidency are in such a fermentable state of mind that a speech by Mr. Tilak, even in response to a mere congratulatory address, is calculated to inflame the audience into a breach of the peace. The powers placed in the hands of District Magistrates to prevent the delivery of harangues in public places, is limited to those occasions *where a breach of the public peace is likely to be caused thereby* and it should be used with a proper sense of responsibility, which, it appears to us, was painfully absent when the District Magistrate of Dharwar served his order on Mr. Tilak. Apart from this, the whole of the proceedings appear to have been more than tinged with illegality. Officials will better consult their own dignity and that of the Government, if, in view of the recent decision of the High Court regarding Mr. Tilak's utterances, they refrain from endeavours to suppress by arbitrary executive action what has been found to be within the law. And they will also save themselves from doing what presumably they conceive, they are preventing Mr. Tilak from doing, namely, exciting and inflaming the minds of the public.

The Tally Clerks' Grievance.

We publish in another column an appeal from a body of men who are known as "tally" clerks in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust. It is a document couched in the men's own somewhat simple and ingenuous phraseology but it is none the less deserving of attention. The men's case appears to be a hard one. They claim that, though they work on a daily basis, they were engaged on the understanding that they would be taken into the permanent establishment as opportunity arose, and most of them have been working in the service of the Trust for from six to seven or eight years. They have many grievances, which we shall discuss on a future occasion, but there is a matter of urgency in the amendment that it is proposed to insert in the Bombay Port Trust Act Amendment Bill which comes before the Legislative Council at its next meeting, by which the Tally Clerks would be removed from their present status as "servants of the Trust" within the meaning of the Act, and placed on the same level, as regards conditions of service and the powers of dismissal, as artisans, porters and labourers. This seems to us unnecessary and uncalled-for and unfair to the men affected. Technically they may be "persons in temporary employment" but it would be monstrous on that account to apply such a provision to men who have been in the employment of the Trust for years. We hope the non-official members of the Council will give the matter their sympathetic consideration.

The New Baroda Assembly.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar has given a fresh proof of his progressive tendency as a ruler. His Highness has directed that a representative assembly of the people should be formed to receive suggestions on and discuss questions affecting the public welfare. The idea, of course, is not new. For the Mysore State has already anticipated Baroda in this respect. The Dewan will preside and the heads of all departments will be present to give information and help in the discussion, each district and divisional local board will send one representative. It was not very long ago that a beginning was made by the introduction of local self-government in Baroda and as we have shown on previous occasions, village Government in the State has made far greater progress than in any part of British India. The Legislative Council of Baroda has not made similar progress but with the inauguration of the representative assembly, representative government will have taken a great step in advance. And this, we have no doubt, will only be an earnest of greater things to come.

Japan's Benefits from the War.

That Japan has taken the fullest advantage of the exceptional opportunities created by the war and captured new markets for her new manufactures is well-known, but it is not generally recognised that she is making vigorous and determined efforts to retain her advantage after the war. A writer in "The Times" Japanese Supplement recently pointed out that an investigation is being conducted in Japan into the condition of new industries with the object of finding out how they can be maintained when the war is over: careful collation is also being made of records of previously established enterprises with the same object. Special Commissioners have been appointed to all countries with which Japan has trade relations, who are to study local conditions and to keep the Government and the manufacturers informed regarding the demand of each country. An idea of the benefit which Japan has reaped from the war can be gathered from the fact that from being a borrowing country she has changed into a lender, her reserve of gold specie, which was returned at £35,300,000 before the war, amounting on July 17 last to £60,000,000.

Organisation at the Front.

One of the features which distinguishes the present war from all others is the marvellous organisation which by supplying the fighters with common necessities goes a long way in mitigating the horrors which the prostitution of the researches of modern science renders possible. How wonderful the organisation is on the Allied side is evidenced by an article in an English contemporary describing the telephone and other services. At General Headquarters, the base, the Ypres salient, or even London itself, can be called up on the telephone as easily as in London a subscriber on the Central Exchange can ring up a "Gerrard" subscriber. Every Army Commander contemplating a local offensive can, merely by ringing a bell obtain from his weather expert in a few minutes the latest of the Meteorological Office special reports prepared thrice daily for the information of the Front.

WAR SALE AND FETE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' APPRECIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the conclusion of the Great War Sale and Fete held for the benefit of the Bombay Women's Branch War and Relief Fund, we wish to express our most grateful acknowledgments to all those who have contributed either by their personal services or their liberality to the great success which has attended this enterprise.

Our thanks are in the first place due to the indefatigable exertions of the organising Committee and of their Secretary, Mr. Jackson, on whom the brunt of the labour of preparation and execution has mainly devolved. Special recognition is also due to those who were associated with them in the various activities of the Fete and we both feel we can never adequately express in words our deep thanks to those numbers of ladies and gentlemen who from day to day readily undertook the many arduous and onerous duties connected with the Sale and Fete. It is impossible for us to individually acknowledge these voluntary services, but to one and all we wish to take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt gratitude for their help and assistance.

The efforts of the management and staff would, however, have been of no avail if they had not been generously seconded by those who came to buy. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the many ruling Princes and Chiefs who came from long distances, at great personal inconvenience, to attend the sales, and who signalized their presence there, not only by being contributors of many beautiful and valuable articles but also by the extent and liberality of their purchases. To those gentlemen also who are associated with our great cotton industry we wish to express our grateful thanks for their generous support, and to the public who daily thronged the sale and gave it such enthusiastic patronage throughout the week.

The Great War Sale is over, and has given enjoyment to many, but we think it important to emphasise the necessity of remembering its primary and serious purpose. The Women's Branch to whose funds the proceeds are to be devoted, has undertaken wide responsibilities for the comfort and relief of the soldiers who are daily enduring hardships and facing death in the defence of our cause and the cause of humanity. The gratitude which we have expressed is, therefore, for timely and much needed assistance in prosecuting a task which devolves upon us all as a great and solemn obligation towards those who have so cheerfully undertaken on our behalf the greatest sacrifices of which men are capable.—Yours, etc.,

WILLINGDON,
MARIE WILLINGDON.
Government House, Bombay, Nov. 27th.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will not attend the Calcutta Races, and he has cancelled his attendance at the Rangoon Races on December 2nd.

Lord Willingdon attended yesterday the annual St. Andrews Day Service at St. Andrews Church at 6-30 p.m.

Sir Shapurji Broacha dined at Government House last evening.

The following were present at a luncheon party at Government House yesterday:—Maharaj-Kumar Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar of Baroda, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Sir Narayan and Lady Chandavarkar, Sir Temulji Nariman, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Signor and Mrs. Manzato, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. M. Brooke, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Sharpe, the Rev. H. L. and Mrs. Arnould, Major F. A. F. and Mrs. Barnardo, Mr. O. Allen Harker, Mr. and Mrs. P. Anstey, Mr. and Mrs. Alma Latifi, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hebblethwaite, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. M. Critchley, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Moberley, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Jamieson, Captain and Mrs. H. G. Grace, Captain Cassim Shah, Captain E. P. Ball, Mr. A. L. Davies, Mr. H. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Albert O. Marshall, Mr. F. C. Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Pearson, Mr. N. M. Adam, Mrs. Hill, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Harold, and His Excellency and Staff.

QUESTION OF SALE OF WEST INDIES.

TO BE PUT TO A REFERENDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.

The question of sale of the West Indies to the United States will be put to a referendum of the Danish people of both sexes.

STRONG DEALING WITH CONSTANTINE.

ULTIMATUM TO HAND OVER ARMS.

ROYALISTS THREATEN RESISTANCE.

ALLIES' ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

DELIVERY OF ARMS. DEMANDED.

ROYALISTS DETERMINED TO RESIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Reuter's Athens correspondent in a message dated the 24th instant, says:—It is expected that the Allies will to-morrow present an ultimatum demanding the delivery of arms. The Royalist section of the army is determined to resist even if the King orders the surrender of its arms and the Allies have accordingly taken appropriate measures.

ATHENS, Nov. 26.

It is believed that Admiral Fournet will occupy Athens if his demands are not conceded.

It is estimated that the Royalist reservists number 10,000. They are well armed.

CHANGE IN RUSSIAN PREMIERSHIP.

TSAR'S SYMPATHY WITH POPULAR FEELING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.

M. Sturmer, Premier, has been appointed Grand Chamberlain, and M. Trepoff, Minister of Communications, has been appointed Premier.

There have been strong demonstrations in the Duma in favour of parliamentary government, and M. Sturmer was a notable reactionary.

A Ukase adjourns the Duma until December 2nd owing to the necessity for Government to explain to parliament all impending problems. This necessitates careful consideration.

Reuter is informed that the change in Russian premiership demonstrates the Tsar's concurrence with the popular feeling in favour of the final crushing of the pro-German agitation and close union with the Alliance.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.

Newspapers dwell on the failure of M. Sturmer's attempt to revive bureaucratism and say that it is an open secret that his relations with the Allied representatives left much to be desired.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.

M. Neratoff, Assistant Foreign Minister, takes over the Foreign Ministry, replacing M. Sturmer, who combined that office with the Premiership.

IMPENDING CHANGES AT THE ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

"The Times" states that changes at the Admiralty are impending and are likely to be published in a few days.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Herr von Zimmermann is credited in Berlin with resolute Bismarckian qualities differing totally from Herr von Jagow's calm diplomatic methods. It is a question as to how the fiery temperament of Herr von Zimmermann will suit Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The Allies were to present on Saturday an ultimatum to Greece demanding the delivery of arms. The Royalist section of the army, which is 10,000 strong, is said to be determined to resist and the Allies have accordingly taken appropriate measures.

It is believed in Athens that if the Allies demands are refused Admiral Fournet will occupy Athens.

In the Alt Valley the enemy energetically attacked and pressed the Roumanians back towards the south of Kalimanest and Moldarosht. In the Craiova region the Roumanians retired behind the river Oltanz. The Germans have crossed the Danube at Islaz and Zimnitza.

A stubborn struggle continues north and east of Monastir, where the Allies have progressed. The Italians advancing west of Monastir have reached Nizopoli.

ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

ADVANCE ON WHOLE DOBRUDJA FRONT.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO LAND TROOPS AT ZIMNITZA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A Roumanian communiqué reports an enemy attempt to disembark troops near Zimnitza on the Danube, 45 miles south of Bukharest.

In Western Wallachia we further retired before superior forces.

In the Dobrudja we advanced on the whole front, especially in the centre and on the left wing.

A Russian communiqué says, in the Dobrudja our troops further advanced to the south, their left flank reaching lake Tashul, while they crossed the river at Kartal. while they crossed the river at Kartal.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ABNORMAL COLD ON RUSSO-ROUMANIAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, November 23.—The Central News Agency's Rome correspondent says it is reported from Bukharest that the cold is of midwinter intensity on the whole Russo-Roumanian front.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

OBSCURE POSITION IN THE DOBRUDJA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The position in the Dobrudja and in the region immediately to the west, is most obscure.

ROUMANIANS PRESSED BACK.

GERMANS CROSS THE DANUBE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A Russian communiqué says in the Alt Valley the enemy energetically attacked and pressed the Roumanians back towards south of Kalimanest and Moldarosht.

The enemy from Craiova compelled the Roumanians to retire behind the river Oltanz.

The Germans have crossed the Danube near Zimnitza.

A Roumanian communique says the enemy landed troops at Islaz and Zimnitza, North of which their advance was arrested.

ENEMY'S STRATEGY IN ROUMANIA.

HINDENBURG'S NEW MOVE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The enemy reinforcements sent to bring off the Roumanian coup were late in reaching their destination, owing presumably to the resumption of the Somme offensive and the activity of the Russians. The 20,000 men who were deflected south from the Roumanian front to help the Bulgarians at Monastir, were not only too late but were not replaced by other troops in time for a general offensive.

In military circles here it is regarded as indisputable that General Hindenburg's strategy has failed with regard to the double invasion of Roumania and his greatest disappointment is the check in the central passes of the Alps.

Then the natural course to rectify such a position is that which General Hindenburg is now following, namely, to operate across the Danube between Orsova and Lom Palanka, and turn to account the progress made on the westerly passes.

Success in the south would bring pressure upon the central passes successively and help the checked columns to get through. This new plan is quite understood. The concentration of enemy troops in the area where Hungary, Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria meet is not unexpected. The preparation of positions west of the Alt is a consequence. The Roumanian communiqués state that fighting is taking place to the west of them.

The important point is that the Roumanians have so far prevented the enemy forces from obtaining the momentum necessary to successes such as they secured in the Polish and Serbian invasions.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

STUBBORN STRUGGLE NORTH OF MONASTIR.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACKS ON CERNA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The violent enemy counter-attacks on the right bank of the Cerna were a complete failure.

A stubborn struggle continues north and east of Monastir, where the Allies have progressed, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans and Bulgars.

The Italians advancing west of Monastir have reached Nizopoli, taking prisoners.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ALLIED TROOPS IN MACEDONIA.

GENERAL SARRAIL'S THANKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters in Macedonia wires that General Sarrail, thanking the troops, says the Serbians first opened the road and their sustained efforts have permitted the capture of Monastir.

The legendary courage of the Russians has never failed.

The British, till to-day, have had the thankless task of holding a defensive front. They have not spared their efforts and have fulfilled the role of honour.

The Italians will always be remembered by their great deeds in the Alps.

The French are proud to have been at your head. May the present be the prelude to greater successes.

ITALIANS ADVANCING WEST OF MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Italians continue to advance west of Monastir.

SCANDALOUS WASTE OF FOOD

MR. RUNCIMAN'S WARNING TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

"The Times" says that Mr. Runciman, addressing a deputation of hotel keepers, said he had seen a Christmas menu, which would be wasteful even in peacetime, but was scandalous in war time. Such a situation could not be allowed. Menus must be drastically cut down and there must be one or two meatless days weekly.

One of the deputation pointed out that fish was more costly.

Mr. Runciman replied that there might have to be days both fishless and meatless. There must be a decrease in imported foods. It was impossible to exempt tea shops where the expenditure on cakes and confectionery was too lavish. He advised an immediate conference of trade interests. If they did not take the necessary action, Government would do it.

The Savoy Hotel announces cancellation of New Year and Christmas Eve dinners.

Appeared in our Sunday Edition.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Board of Trade has prohibited the use of wheat in the manufacture of beer.

PURCHASE OF COLONIAL WOOL-CLIPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The War Office announces that an agreement has been reached with the Australian and New Zealand Governments for the purchase of colonial wool-clips and details of the scheme to handle this season's are being arranged.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MELBOURNE, Nov. 25.

It is estimated that 30 millions sterling are involved in the purchase of wool-clip and the scheme for the purchase of meat output involves 40 millions.

A SUPER-ZEPPLIN.

TOTALLY WRECKED ON MAIDEN VOYAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25.

Travellers from Munich report that a super-zeppelin was completely wrecked in the storm of the 21st November while on a maiden voyage from Friedrichshaven to Wilhelmshaven, falling in a wood. There was one survivor from a crew of twenty-eight.

ATTEMPTED GERMAN NAVAL RAID.

SIX DESTROYERS OFF SOUTH-EAST COAST.

HASTY RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Admiralty announces that on Thursday night six Germans destroyers attempted to approach the north end of the Downs. The enemy were seen by a patrol vessel and steamed off after firing twelve rounds. There were no casualties but a drifter was slightly damaged.

The open town of Ramsgate was untouched.

GERMANY'S RUTHLESS SUBMARINING.

WHAT U. S. WILL DO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

Officials state that while the situation is delicate nothing will be done concerning the resumption of ruthless submarining until all the evidence has been gathered, but severance of diplomatic relations will follow any violation of German pledges.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Swedish steamer Arthur has been sund.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.

The Swedes regard the sinking of the Swedish steamer Arthur as the beginning of a new era of ruthlessness towards neutrals with the advent of Herr von Zimmermann at the Foreign Office. The Arthur was taking coal to Gothenburg. Coal has hitherto been regarded as free. The German excuse for sinking was that the Arthur formerly took props to England.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Norwegian steamers Oifjeld and Trym have been sunk.

GERMAN MURDER ON HIGH SEAS.

FEARED LOSS OF CREW OF SUNK SHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Admiralty has no further news of the steamer Rappahannock which left Halifax for England on October 17th. Berlin reported that she had been sunk on November 8th.

Unless the crew of 37 are on board the submarine, or were transferred to another vessel, of which there is no indication, there can no longer be any hope of their safety.

If the crew were forced to take to boats far from land in bad weather, Germany has again been guilty of constructive murder on the high seas.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITANNIC DISASTER.

GERMANS DENY SUBMARINING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The German Admiralty denies that the Britannic was submarined.

HEROIC BEHAVIOUR OF BOY SCOUTS.

ATHENS, Nov. 25.

The seventeen English boy-scouts on the Britannic behaved most heroically. One waited calmly at the door of the cabin while the officer was collecting documents; another helped to launch the boats and another voluntarily descended three decks to get water for an officer. When he returned he found that his boat had been ordered off, but the officers last on board took him in the boat.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In contrast to the German statement that the Britannic was not torpedoed the "Kieler Zeitung," the well-informed naval paper, says that she was torpedoed because she carried troops.

ATHENS, Nov. 26.

Admiral Fournet reports that the lives lost on the Britannic number 32.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

ALL ON BOARD SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Admiralty announces that the hospitalship Braemar Castle, proceeding from Salonika to Malta with wounded on board, was mined or torpedoed in the Mykone Channel in the Aegean Sea. All on board were saved.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ATHENS, Nov. 25.

The Braemar Castle was torpedoed.

ATHENS, Nov. 25.

The Braemar Castle was torpedoed 60 miles east of the spot where the Britannic was torpedoed. It is believed that there was one victim. Mine-sweepers and destroyers transported the survivors to the Island of Syra.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

A COMPARISON WITH GERMAN METHODS.

TEUTONS PILING UP DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Interviewed regarding our financial position Mr. McKinnon Wood said that Britain had followed a policy of openness and Germany one largely of concealment.

Dr. Helfferich's last budget was admittedly a bogus budget in which the war income and expenditure were not stated. British expenditure had been clearly published. It would probably amount, from the beginning of August, 1914, to the end of March 1917, to 3,883 millions, including the large advances to the Allies and Dominions repayable after the war.

The nation had reason to be proud that Britain had borne the burden with cheerfulness and goodwill, betokening the stern determination of the whole people.

Since the beginning of the war we had raised in taxation 1,011 millions. Germany, on the contrary, had gambled upon expectations of huge indemnities from conquered enemies. The success of her loans were largely due to paper money, which was itself created. This method could be repeated indefinitely.

True, Germany had borrowed solely domestically, but the British borrowings in the United States were very small and intended only to maintain the exchange. The foreign exchanges reflected the judgment of the world on the financial positions of Germany and Britain.

When peace came Germany would have to face enormous difficulties and German financial writers fully recognised this.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SALE OF SHORT TERM BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

Messrs. Morgans announce that British and French Treasuries have authorized the sale of a limited amount of short term bills payable in dollars and maturing in from one to six months at the rate depending on the market at the time of issue but probably at three and three-quarters to four and a half per cent.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION.

"OUR AIM HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23.

The Austrian Emperor, in a proclamation on ascending the throne, says:—

"This is a stormy time and our aim has not yet been reached, nor has the illusion of the enemies that they are able to overthrow my monarchy and my allies yet been dissipated. I will do all in my power to obtain peace as soon as the honour of our arms and the conditions of life in my country, and in the country of the allies and defiance of enemies allow."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR RELINQUISHES COMMAND OF EASTERN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24.

The Arch-Duke Joseph has taken over Emperor Karl's command from Galicia to the Danube.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMANS HUNTING FOR COPPER IN BELGIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Nouvelle's" correspondent at Maestricht says that the Germans are dismounting all machinery in Belgium and removing copper. When a factory director pleaded Von Bissing's promise to encourage Belgian industry, an officer replied: "We must have copper and we are going to get it."

NEW COLOURS FOR INDIAN ARMY.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S TRIBUTE TO TROOPS.

APPRECIATION OF INDIA'S NEVER-FAILING LOYALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The presentation of the Union Jack and shield to the representatives of the Indian forces now fighting took place to-day. Queen Alexandra, escorted by Mr. Chamberlain, received the Flag and Shield from representatives of the League of Empire in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Indian Princes and officers, who were presented to her Majesty.

The latter graciously accepted the flag and shield and handed them to Sir Pratap Singh, saying,

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to present to you, on behalf of the women and children of the Empire, this shield and flag as a tribute to the brave Indian Army for their brilliant services in this great war. Let me assure you of my constant admiration for the splendid Indian Army, which has done such wonderfully gallant deeds all through this trying time, and also of my heartfelt appreciation of the never-failing loyalty and devotion, formerly to my beloved husband, now towards our son."

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the loyalty and valour of the Indian Army and promised to keep the flag and shield till they could find a home in India and bear witness to the great deeds of the Indian Army.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

VISCOUNT GREY ON HUN REVIVAL OF SLAVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Viscount Grey, replying to the protest of the Belgian Government on the subject of deportations, says the horror and indignation aroused by this revival of slavery is shared by the whole world. He reaffirms that the cardinal object of the Allies is to liberate Belgium from the continual dangers of enemy occupation.—*Appeared in our Sunday.*

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF WAR.

CABINET MEMBERS' LECTURING CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

It is understood that the members of the Cabinet are arranging a campaign for the purpose of encouraging a vigorous prosecution of the war. It is believed that Messrs. Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law and McKenna will participate.

A joint meeting of the Unionist and Liberal War Committees decided to consult the Whips as to the desirability of supporting members of the Cabinet in the campaign.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NO PEACE TALK IN ANY RESPONSIBLE QUARTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Referring to the Cabinet's campaign in the provinces "The Times" says that there is no peace talk in any responsible quarter in the country. It suggests that the occasion for the campaign is not the weakness but the obvious strength of public opinion in demanding energetic action.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW GERMAN PEACE KITES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Commenting on the new German peace kites in America "The Times" again emphasises that the Allies will make peace on their own terms.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DILUTION OF LABOUR.

EXTENSION OF PRINCIPLE TO PRIVATE COMMERCIAL WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A conference of representatives of the engineering and shipbuilding trade unions, after hearing an address by the Government Labour Adviser, agreed to recommend members of their unions to accept the extension of the principle of dilution to private commercial work, subject to safeguards for restitution of trade union conditions after the war.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REMITTANCES TO GERMANY BY NEUTRAL MAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter states that the examination of the Scandinavian and Dutch mails has led to the stoppage of remittances to Germany and a benefit exceeding £30,000,000. Many ostensibly Swedish mail bags were really German bags re-labelled.

GREAT ALLIED AIR RAID.

LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS BOMBED.

STATIONS AND TRAINS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 25.

Details are published of the great air raid of November 22nd the results of which were most important. The object was to deprive the Germans of their lines of communications fifty kilometres behind the front, on which intense activity had previously been noted by our aircraft.

The operation was entrusted to a British squadron of sixteen machines, escorted by twelve chasers, of which seven were French. The squadron carried four tons of bombs. Favoured by splendid weather they reached a certain railway line full of trains and material, which they bombed, and then arrived at a big railway station where were two trains, one full of troops and the other of material. Great excitement could be observed.

An enemy squadron immediately attacked but was put to flight by the chasers who brought one down. Meanwhile the bombarders dropped eighty bombs on the station and precincts. A series of explosions was distinctly heard, while an immense sheet of flames arose above the central station. Smoke darkened the sky for a long time. In spite of anti-aircraft guns the squadron got away, but their work was not finished. Following railway line they arrived at an important supply station just when a munition train was coming in. Descending to three hundred metres, the squadron dropped fifty bombs, completely destroying the train. The raiders then attacked with machine-guns and revolver-guns motorcar convoys which were on the point of leaving. The soldiers were panic-stricken, fleeing in all directions.

The enemy air squadrons attacked and an exciting battle ensued. We put out of action two hostile machines and arrived at our base intact.

AERIAL BATTLES ON WEST FRONT.

ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A French communiqué says, an engagement between three British and several enemy aeroplanes in the Lorraine resulted in one enemy being brought down.

French aviators fought 40 engagements on the Somme, bringing down five machines. Lieutenant Guynemer brought down his 23rd.

Two of our squadrons heavily bombed Bruyers and Griselles respectively, while on the last night four aeroplanes bombarded blast furnaces and factories at Volklingen, dropping twelve 120 millimetre and twelve 155 millimetre bombs, apparently with effect, and returning unharmed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

EFFECTIVE BOMBING OF DILINGEN..

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A French communiqué says British naval aircraft dropped a ton of bombs on the blast furnaces at Dilingen with good effect, and brought down an enemy aeroplane.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

FIVE ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

General Haig last night reported hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Les Boeufs and Beaucourt. Our artillery dispersed the infantry southward of Ruisseux.

Five enemy aeroplanes have been destroyed and several driven down damaged. Three of ours are missing.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH RAID ON ENEMY TRENCHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A British communiqué says, we raided trenches south-east of Grenay, Festhubert and Bois Grenier.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

STRONG WEATHER ON BRITISH FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Last night reported that [illegible] various im[illegible] front.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

HON. MR. V. S. SASTRI ON SOME NEEDED REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

The third of the Nagpur lecture series was delivered to-day by the Hon. Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and President of Servants of India society, the Hon. Chief Commissioner and many other high officials being present.

The lecturer asked for a representative commission to inquire into the present condition of university and secondary education, especially the latter, which had not come under the public scrutiny since the Hunter Commission of 35 years ago. He thought that some of the members of the English Committees on science and language could be brought out to help in the inquiry after the war. The Directors' conference in January was purely official and might be secret. He quoted Dr. Sadler to the effect that no great educational changes could be effective or fruitful without the hearty consent and co-operation of the intelligent but non-expert public. He mentioned many topics on which the officials and non-officials held sharply opposed views and of which a satisfactory settlement could only be arrived at by an independent and thorough inquiry. The great extension of secondary education which was needed now was instanced by the acute want of accommodation in several provinces in India, the inadequacy of scholarships and free places for poor but able scholars. The deterioration complained of by Dr. Mackichan and others, the quest of the media of instruction, the conflict between the School Final and the Matriculation, the need of teaching citizenship and patriotism, the necessity of greater independence of our universities, and the sympathetic and cordial treatment of students, of the addition of a popular side to university activities in the shape of an extension movement and vernacular publications, the higher teaching of applied sciences with a view to supplying local talent for the highest posts in the scientific professions, the question of federal or unitary constitution of the universities and the relegation of the intermediate studies to secondary schools, were some of those topics. He said the most advanced section of the public had made up their minds that the education of the future was thoroughly national, in the sense that every individual of the nation should have his aptitudes fully cultivated, that the policy and management should be in the hands of the nation's representatives and that its end and aim should be the efficiency and the prosperity of the nation.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Referring to students, who were sometimes too readily suspected of political disloyalty, Mr. Sastri narrated how he had within the last week met a European civilian in Bengal who had commissariated and taken into his home a young Bengali who had said some foolish things and whom the police were pursuing. Under the kindly care of the civilian and his wife the youth learnt to see things differently, he sickened and showed signs of nervous excitement, but his protector had determined that sooner than let him be treated as a criminal by the police he would see him sent into the asylum.

The lecture produced a very deep impression and every one from the Chief Commissioner downwards complimented the distinguished lecturer on his thorough mastery of the subject and his tactful as well forceful mode of presentment of the non-official view.

AWARD OF SEVEN V. C.'S

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The award of seven Victoria Crosses is announced.

Notable among them is the feat of Lieut. Bradford, Durham Light Infantry, temporary Lieut.-Colonel. He assumed the command of two battalions and saved the situation when the flank was endangered.

Also of Sergeant Downie, Dublin Fusiliers. When most of the officers were down he shouted "Come on Lubs" and his stirring appeal was immediately responded to. The men rushed on and Sergeant Downie captured a machine-gun killing the crew. The Dublins then captured positions which had withstood five previous attacks.

German aeroplanes was promptly extinguished, our pilots felling a number.

The British are actively consolidating the new ground which is in a deplorable condition.

SUCCESSFUL DISCHARGE OF GAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—We drove off a party that attempted to advance eastward of Beaumont-Hamel. We discharged gas successfully southward of Arras where we repulsed raids.

QUIET ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 25.

[illegible]ight's communiqué reported quiet whole front. Two German aero[illegible]ave been felled.—*Appeared in our Edition.*

MUTUAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 26.

[illegible]st night's communiqué reported mutual [illegible]lery firing in the Vaux region and an [illegible]rmittent cannonade on the rest of the [illegible]t.

MADRAS CYCLONE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF DAMAGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The following particulars of the damage to Madras harbour by the recent cyclone have been supplied officially:—

A great deal of damage was done in the harbour on the night of the 22nd and 23rd November by the recent cyclone. So far as can be ascertained, at about half past ten or eleven o'clock the great monolith block carrying the lighthouse end of the new north sheltering breakwater, a block weighing about 5,000 tons, was undermined and disappeared under water. Being thus deprived of its outer defences the breakwater itself got undermined or battered by the enormous waves, a couple of hundred feet of it having been completely destroyed.

All along the seaface, extending from three to four hundred yards of its outer end, the concrete blocks piled up for wave breaking purposes have been dragged down, endangering the safety of the entire structure of the breakwater. The damage sustained has been so great that it is feared it will take fully two years to complete the repairs.

No damage was done inside the harbour itself. One steamer broke her own stern lines and had to go out to sea, but others were all safe. A few of the old wooden 10-ton lighters were sunk or damaged as their owners, in spite of cyclone warnings, did not take them into the Springhaven boat basin for shelter. The sheds, buildings, or railway, belonging to the Port Trust were not injured in any way.

STORM AT CONJEEVERAM.

CONJEEVERAM, Nov. 24.

Yesterday night a big storm passed through this city. It lasted the whole night until early hours of the morning and has done considerable damage. A woman who was coming to the city with two boys late in the evening and had taken shelter under a tree for the night was seriously injured by the fall of the tree. The two boys also received injuries.

SAFE RETURN OF STEAMERS.

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The steamers Cocanada and Macmillan, which left Madras harbour on the night of the 22nd instant, returned safe on Friday morning at about 8 and 10-30, respectively. The Presidency Post Office has received no communication from any of the southern ports.

DISLOCATION ON S. I. RAILWAY.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The Ceylon Boat Mail and Tuticorin Express trains, which left Egmore as usual on Thursday night being unable to proceed beyond Chingleput, returned to Madras on Friday. Through booking of parcels and passengers has been stopped. All down mails run only as far as Madurantakam and no transhipment is possible. Telegraph communication has been restored as far as Pakkam. The District Traffic Superintendent has proceeded to Villupuram. Through communication is not likely to be restored in at least two days.

The Hon. Mr. Muirhead, Agent of the S. I. Railway, who arrived here at about 11 this morning gave an account of the accident which happened to the trains by the cyclone to an Associated Press representative. Owing to storm on the night of the 22nd instant, the heavy wind caused the entire stoppage of communication by telegraph from all stations from Madras to Trichinopoly. The wind in addition blew over No. 5 express train at Jakkam station. All the carriages were capsized except the engine. The train was standing near the station yard at the time. Number I. Boat Mail of the same night was standing outside the signal post at Milan and its carriages also were capsized. The No. 2 Boat Mail to Madras which left Trichy on Wednesday night terminated at Villipuram. Fortunately no one was injured and only about five or six persons in all were slightly injured.

The special feature of the storm was that two trains which capsized fell each one on the opposite direction which is a clear indication of the whirling of the cyclone.

In consequence of floods the main line was breached between Villipuram and Vikravandi and the line also breached on Katpadi branch. There was slight breach south of Villipuram but this was repaired early yesterday morning. The Katpadi breach was repaired on the night of 24th. Through communication is being restored on the main line.

On the 22nd No. 26 passenger train proceeding from the south overtaking a goods train between Sandanur and Villipuram collided with it. Telegraphic communication is not likely to be restored for several days.

This morning the dead body of another light keeper, Narayanaswamy Naidu of the Madras harbour was found on the north beach opposite the Royapuram railway station.

PONDICHERRY MILLS DAMAGED.

According to a letter received by a leading Madras mercantile firm from their Pondicherry representative great damage has been done by the recent cyclone to various mills there. The Rodier mill, Gaebele and Savana mills. Messrs. Gandarts' Mill are all said to have suffered, and it is thought that considerable time must elapse before full production can be resumed.

The Chamber of Commerce godowns have been much damaged but the marine godowns are said to have escaped lightly. The electric station has been put out of order. The godowns belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and the Bombay Company are reported to have sustained much damages. A great many houses have been damaged and some roads blocked by fallen trees and debris.

CYCLONE IN CUDDALORE.

CUDDALORE, Nov. 23.

Last night a heavy cyclone lasting over six hours passed over this town causing considerable damage. Many huge trees have been uprooted blocking the railway line. Vehicular traffic to several parts of the the town have been suspended trees blocking up roads. The loss of life reported is very small, but the cattle appear to have suffered much. It will take not less than a week to restore the traffic completely. It is said never before within living memory, Cuddalore has had such severe experience and such serious devastation.

ACCIDENT TO TUTICORIN EXPRESS.

GRAPHIC DETAILS BY MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Mr. Joseph Blascheck, the principal artist and entertainer of Mr. Cohen's Company, who was a passenger in the Tuticorin Express which capsized at Pakkam, having left Madras on the 22nd at 7-15 p.m. on his way to Trichinopoly for a performance there, had bitter experience of the recent cyclone.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Blascheck gave an account of the accident that befell the train. There were about 300 passengers in the train which capsized, including six Europeans, among whom were himself and Miss Alyce Austin. The train had to stop at Pakkam at midnight on account of the severety of the weather and the signals being against. At 1-30 a.m. the whole train, except the engine, was brought down by the wind, which blew fiercely. All passengers experienced much hardship, especially as the lights except in a few compartments, were extinguished. From 1-30 a.m. till 6-30 in the morning they had to remain in the train. The storm abated at 5-30 in the morning. The terrific howling of the wind and roaring of waters near the line, which was over-flooded, caused a panic among the passengers. At daybreak the passengers found their way out of the compartments.

Another passenger train, which left Madras, reached Pakkam at 8 in the morning. A quarter of a mile of the line between this train and Tuticorin Express was breached. The line beyond where the Tuticorin Express was standing was also breached. The passengers of the Express train were transhipped to the Passenger train which arrived here on Friday evening.

One of the railway officials who was travelling in the Express train, did all he could to render assistance to the injured passengers.

A carriage at the end of the Tuticorin Express was badly damaged and roofs of some of the carriages were blown away.

GERMAN MASS LEVY.

BILL INTRODUCED IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24.

The German Secretary for the Interior introduced in the main committee of the Reichstag a bill for the auxiliary service of all men between seventeen and sixty. He said that besides the millions liable to serve in the army millions were liable for other services. This war was not only a war of armies but a war of political economy. Germany must exert her extreme national power.

The bill aimed at the mobilisation of labour, of which there was now a positive lack, especially for munitions and upkeep of food supply. Compulsion would only be employed as a last resort. Voluntary service was required. Labour must be taken from the less important industries. The bill must prove to the whole world Germany's determination to fight with all her forces to the uttermost.

General Groener, Chief of the War Department, pointed out that the exertions of the British Ministry of Munitions necessitated a considerable increase of German munitions. The whole bill constituted the completion of the general duty to serve the country without social distinction.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF ARGENTINE WHEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 24.

An export tax on wheat is practically certain and a partial prohibition of export of wheat from the middle of December and of maize from the middle of January is most probable.

The Government has been obliged to purchase seed wheat owing to draught and locusts.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MEXICAN-AMERICAN TENSION

A PROTOCOL SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 25.

The Mexican-American Commission has signed a protocol providing for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico and formation of a border patrol by the respective armies each on its own side within forty days of the ratification of the protocol.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REQUISITIONING OF COAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

It is understood that the arrangements under which Government of India is requisitioning certain quantities of coal, is working smoothly and satisfactorily. There is no foundation whatever for the rumours which have been widely circulated that the Government intends to requisition the whole output and to adopt other drastic measures in regard to coal supply.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

SESSION AT MUZAFFERPORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUZAFFERPORE, Nov. 24.

Mr. W. A. Davis B.Sc., Indigo Research Chemist to the Government of India, Pusa, gave expert evidence regarding the indigo industry and said that analytical and research work could be conveniently carried out in chemical laboratories at Pusa. He made some suggestions as to the scope of Government assistance in the indigo industry.

Dr. A. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa, was the last witness examined to-day. He said for many years to come agriculture must remain as the Indians' greatest industry. In his opinion, institutions like the Imperial Institute in London were harmful to the development of India. During the seventeen years he had been engaged in agricultural research work he had not derived in a single instance any assistance from the published works of that or any similar institution in Great Britain. He further said in all matters connected with crop improvement a well-thought-out Imperial policy was required. He further said recruitment of research works for India was defective and suggested that men should be appointed for short periods on high pay. This country could afford to pay well for good men and widen the field. Many men, who would hesitate to leave England for good might readily come out for five or ten years.

The Commission rose very late in the evening and Adjourned till to-morrow.

MUZAFFERPORE, Nov. 25.

The last sitting of the Industrial Commission at Muzafferpore was held this morning. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath in the course of his evidence suggested that the Bihar School of Engineering should be raised to the status of a central institute with sections of civil, mechanical, educational engineering and industrial chemistry.

In reply to Mr. Chatterton witness said that the Government should give financial aid only to those industries which were certified by the Director of Industries. He objected to the control of the Director of Public Instruction over the Industrial Schools because the latter had no knowledge of these schools, unless in exceptional cases.

Mr. G. Richardson, Indigo and Sugar Planter, Muzafferpore, examined by the President stated his relations with rayats and labour generally were very satisfactory. He had no agreement with them but gave advances on note of hand.

Mr. L. W. Macdonald, Manager, Hathwa Raj, whose evidence entirely related to the development of sugar industry, in the course of examination stated it was no longer necessary for the Government to establish any pioneer factories, as it had been already proved that, given fair conditions, the sugar industry could hold its own.

In reply to a question put by Sir R. N. Mookerjee witness said he had been allowed to put up a light railway on one side of the road in his cane area by the district board: they were not allowed to carry any passengers. Asked whether the public were inconvenienced by such an occupation of the road he said that it might be one way of putting it but the road was rather a broad one. A similar line had been put up in neighbouring district.

The president remarked it was a most unusual thing.

Witness said it was being done in other sugar factories in the Saran district.

Mr. Mohanlal Mulchand, Agent Benares Bank Ltd., was also examined in connection with banking and joint stock companies.

Sir Francis Stewart: With regard to your proposal for a Central Industrial Bank, do you think Delhi would be the best centre?

Answer: Yes Delhi is centrally situated.

Do you think men would be available there to manage this bank?

Answer: You can make selection from all India.

Sir R. N. Mookherjee:—What, to go to Delhi to attend meetings?

The Commission concluded their work at Muzafferpore to-day and will leave for Calcutta to-morrow.

NEWS FROM EGYPT.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

A "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—

After having been for little under a year in occupation of the enemy the oases of Dakhla and Baharia have now been reoccupied by the British troops. The occupying columns which were assisted by the Imperial Camel Corps and a section of armoured cars, operated from Kharga and Shusha. Their movements were so rapid that the enemy was completely surprised and we suffered no casualties whatsoever. It only remains now for us to reoccupy the oasis of Farafra for all important points in the western desert to be in our possession.

On the eastern (Sinai) front the situation is practically unchanged. There have been isolated encounters between patrols out on reconnaissance, but that is all. Our occupation of Bir-Ebabd, the attention paid by our flying corps to El Arish and other points, seem effectively to have discouraged the Turks from air raids on Port Said and the canal zone. Important developments may be recorded on this front between now and Christmas.

The first batch of Greek Volunteers is leaving Cairo on Saturday and will link up with the Alexandria contingent embarking for Salonika next week. M. Sachtouris, the Greek Consul-General in Alexandria, who declared himself in favour of M. Venizelos, has been superseded and is now working openly on behalf of the national defence Government.

GRIEVANCES OF PORT TRUST TALLY CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We the undersigned the Tally-Clerks on the Temporary Establishment of the Bombay Port Trust Docks, over 200 in number, beg to ventilate our serious and long standing grievances through the columns of your esteemed paper with a fervent hope that the authorities concerned will take such necessary steps and institute such inquiries as are necessary in the circumstances of the case and redress the wrongs we are long labouring under.

We joined the Port Trust services as Tally-Clerks many of us as long as six to seven years ago. While entering the service we were distinctly given to understand by our the then superiors that Tally-Clerks on the Temporary Establishment would be entitled to permanent posts in the Docks' General Department or in other Department of the Bombay Port Trust whenever vacancies should occur. Relying on this assurance we accepted services as Tally-Clerks on the Temporary Establishment, which, in the absence of such encouraging hope, we should hardly have accepted, especially in view of the fact that the duties belonging to the office of Tally-Clerks are not only extremely and unusually hard but are out of all proportion to the scanty remuneration they carry. While on day duty, we are required to be at the Docks from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. a space of full 11 hours time. We have to forego our home meals for the whole of the day and to subsist on the wretched and unwholesome eatables exposed for sale by shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. And all this for a remuneration in the shape of daily wages of only Re. 1 per day. In addition to these hard duties we are also required to attend to night duties from 7-30 p.m. to sometimes 3-30 a.m. and at other times till 6 a.m. which necessarily again deprives us not only of evening meals but also of the whole night's precious sleep. And we are only paid Rs. 1-8-0 for such a hard and sleepless night. We are not paid at all for Sundays and other holidays nor for days we are unable to work on account of illness. We beg to submit that mere coolies and independent day-labourers working in the Docks and elsewhere earn more wages, not less than from 2 to 3 rupees a day and enjoy more leisure. Further many of us before they can make themselves sure of finding employment for a day must wait from 7-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. till the time-keeper informs them whether their services are needed that day. Yet notwithstanding all the above highly discouraging features of this service we young men in the very prime of our lives accepted the same fully relying on the promise held out to us by our the then superiors as stated above. But to our extreme regret and utter disappointment we find to-day that all our cherished hopes and chances of deserved promotions are blocked and that we have toiled and sweated day after day and night after night like so many dumb animals in vain and fruitlessly. Time after time we find that whenever there are vacancies of permanent ports, complete outsiders, utter strangers to the work to be entrusted to them, without the slightest experience of office work and without any special qualifications are introduced into the office to fill up such permanent posts to the exclusion of more eligible and better qualified persons of even seven and eight years standing amongst us.

Time after time we made repeated representations to our superior, the Docks' Manager and pointed out many glaring instances of wrong and injustice frequently done to us. But far from our grievances being redressed we were met by the abolition of the Export Tally, where a great number of Tally-Clerks earned extra income by a way of overtime wages. What useful purpose this abolition of the Export Tally served the Docks' Manager alone can understand. As far as we know the merchants concerned are completely dissatisfied with the present arrangement which causes them great inconvenience and delay. And if they do not openly complain it is because they do not wish to incur the displeasure of certain authorities. As if the above was not sufficiently severe, a further blow has been aimed at us by the proposal to abolish the Import Tally also.

Our chief prayer is that the Tally-Clerks on the Temporary Establishment, having a satisfactory record, should be eligible for permanent posts in the General Department or in any other Department of the Trust whenever vacancies of permanent posts occur, in preference to outsiders without any experience or superior merit. This prayer, which on the face of it is just and legitimate, has been refused by our superiors, who informed us that they are not bound by any rules of the Trust to do so. That such a fair demand of the most hard worked and least paid half-starving Tally-Clerks should be refused, is unjust to the extreme.

Our second prayer is for a general increase in our present wages which are greatly illproportioned to the toil and sweat we put forth every day and night.

Our third prayer is that a Committee be appointed to inquire into our grievances composed of two Europeans and two Indian Trustees, with Mr. E. H. Paddon Row, the Acting Deputy Manager, to assist them.

Sir, if the Docks' Manager is really desirous of improving the finances of the Trust he has ample scope for doing so by making reasonable reductions in the salaries of highly paid, do-nothing holiday clerks and officers rather than make the poor half-starving unsecured and the most hard-worked staff in the whole Trust scapegoats. We are over 200 young men in number with families and other dependents and cannot afford to waste our lives and energies as mere day-labourers, sweating and toiling on day after day and night after night for less than coolies' wages to the end of our lives and liable to be turned away at any time at the pleasure of our immediate superiors without having our position secured at least for the future.

We now understand that the heads of the Port Trust Departments desire to acquire larger powers over Temporary Clerks than they hitherto possessed and have got a bill framed for the purpose of amending the proviso to section 21 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. One can see how arbitrarily we shall be dealt with by our superiors under the new powers when acquired. Under the proposed amendment the Tally-Clerks will not even be called servants of the Port Trust. We have therefore to request you, Sir, to defend the cause of the already hardest worked and half-starving signatories hereto by suggesting to the Councillors on our behalf that the amendment shall not have a retrospective effect, so as to affect the existing small rights we have under the present Act, and that the amendment shall be strictly confined to temporary appointments to be made thereafter by the heads of the Port Trust Departments, so that over 200 young men, many of whom have put in a service of from 6 to 8 years under promise and hope of obtaining permanent situations, with all the advantages that belong to the permanent service, may not be treated on a level with hammals and coolies.—Yours, etc.,

TALLY CLERKS.

Bombay, Nov. 25, 1916.

[The signatures of 177 clerks are attached to the letter.]

DEATH OF SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The death is announced of Sir Hiram Maxim and of Mr. Charles Booth.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE
ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
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HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

STABBING A THEATRE PROPRIETOR.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 8 YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Before Justice Kemp and a Common Jury)

EMPEROR v. VEJESING BHAVJI.

The accused in this case was charged with attempting to murder Mr. Maganlal Mulchand, one of the proprietors of the Gaiety Theatre, situate at Bori Bunder, by stabbing him on the chest with a knife on the 14th of October, 1916; there was an alternate charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt against the accused. Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. M. S. Pandit instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

The accused was undefended.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were that on the 14th of October, 1916, Mr. Maganlal Mulchand was sitting in his verandah talking with two persons. All of a sudden, the accused, a dock labourer rushed towards Maganlal and stabbed him on the chest with a knife near the region of the heart. One of his ribs was fractured. After that he inflicted a wound on one Nathalal who was sitting there. Maganlal was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where it was found that if the knife had penetrated a little further, he would have died.

The jury after hearing the evidence for the prosecution returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of attempt to murder against the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.

EMPEROR v. MAHOMED KADER.

The trial of the accused on the charge of causing grievous hurt to Mahomed Husein by stabbing him with a penknife on the 24th of September, 1916, near an Irani's shop, opposite the General Post Office was concluded on Saturday. The facts as alleged by the prosecution appeared in our columns yesterday.

The defence was that on that day both the complainant and accused were drunk and the complainant in company with three others persons began to belabour the accused because he (the accused) had prevented the smuggling of stolen bottles into the complainant's shop. When they began to belabour the accused, he in order to defend himself might have dealt some blows to the complainant, but of that even he was not aware because he was drunk.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on the charge of causing grievous hurt.

His Lordship said that the verdict was in his opinion a proper one and sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 27TH OF NOVTMBER. 1916.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL
LONG CAUSES.

182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Ezs, Motichand and D.
648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell and Ez.
887-16.—Bhimji & Co., Virji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devichand & ors, Surajmal and Co.
1172-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Samchandre Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.
568-13.—Amin and D, Gajanan Jaydayal, a firm v. Badrinarayen Nathuram, Tyabjee D & Co.
943-16—Mulla & Mulla, Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, a firm v. Messrs. L H. Blomenstok & Co., a firm, Matu J & M.
871-16.—Captain & V, Rasiklal Maganlal v. Bhagwandas Maganlal, & ors, Edg G W & Co.
939-16—Jeh M and S, Kapurchand Seshmull and Co a firm v Jethaji Lakhoji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.
1088-16.—J A Valles, Ratanshah Ardesir Parakh v. Jehangir Framji Billimoria & anr, Against 2nd Deft only.
1107-16.—Ard H D & Co., Parashram Pandoorang Mahtre v. Karsondas Premji, Little & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

1188-16.—Purnanand & Co., Kashinath Krishna Marathi v. Madhusudan Vasudeo Athalye & anr.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

843-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte & anr, Daph F & D.
66-16.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte & anr, Daph F & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL
LONG CAUSES.

210-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Laxumibai widow v Tokarsey Dewji, Motichand and D, Part heard.
214-15.—Madh K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji and anr v. Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.

SHORT CAUSES.

738-16.—Surajmal & Co., Bai Lalabai v. Keshowji Kuverji, Pocha & Co., Part heard, 16-11-16.
1070-16.—Sham M & H, Vithaldas Narandas Kothare & anr v. Paranjpye Athley & Co., a firm, & anr, Pandia & Co.
1101-16.—Motichand & D, Makamchand Mulchand & ors v. Pitamberdas Mahanlal & ors, Jeh G & B.

LONG CAUSES.

813-14.—Khan L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai, widow & anr, Ragh N & Co., Part heard, 15-7-15.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S AMENDED REPORT.

372-09.—Patell & Ez, Baloobhai Motichaind & ors v. Amichand Panalal, Ard H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm & anr v. Devidas Foolchand & Co., a firm Sham M & H.
1102-15—Captain and V, Bai Passi widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.
391-14.—Daph F & D, Peter Monsel Rodrigues & ors v. Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi, & anr, Wadia G & Co.
1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.
857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs. Doongersey Uersey & Co., a firm v. Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan & ors, Judah and S.
1159-15.—N. C. Dalal, Chandulal Ulamji v. Javerchand Pitambar, Motichand & D.
1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.
153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jakaria Caesum alias Jakaria Baboo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.
318-16.—Captain and V. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai, widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.
1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.
607-16.—Motichand & D, Jaisinghai Mohonlal Dalal v. Mulchand Jekissondas & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.
329-16.—Matubhai J & M, Abdulla Allarkahia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.
174-16.—Vachha and Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr v. Fatma Begum.
1450-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.
321-16.—Tyabji D and Co., A H Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.
250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v. Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit D and P.
768-15.—C P D'Cunha Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr, v. Alexander Pereira & ors, Daph F & D.

ALLEGED INSULT.

ACCUSED BENEFITS THE WAR FUNDS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Manecklal Nanji, a cloth merchant, charged W. Langacher, manager of Kahn and Kahn with insult.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for the complainant and Mr. N. N. Saher for the defendant.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the complainant went to the accused's office on the 4th instant, accompanied by a solicitor's clerk, and a letter asking for delivery of some bales, when the accused came out of his office and said he would not give delivery; he also said, "Are you not ashamed to come here? I don't want such pigs in my office." The accused refused an apology.

The case was allowed to be withdrawn on the accused paying Rs. 30 to the War Fund.

BAZAAR GATE HOUSE COLLAPSE.

JURY'S VERDICT AT INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner concluded, yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, the adjourned enquiry touching the deaths of Gopal Balku, Savitribai, Sonabai, Manilal Sukha and Dullabh Chhiba, who were killed by the debris of a house in Bazaar Gate Street, which collapsed on the 1st instant.

Mr. Nusservanji Dorabji Kanga, a Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Bombay University, said he inspected the building in question in 1914. The owner was Mr. Mehta. There was a notice from the Municipality to pull down the north external wall, which was ninety feet long, along the second floor. Witness inspected the wall and exposed the timber work embeded in the wall. The north wall was not bad and the timber was sound. He saw the Municipal Superintendent, who agreed with his views and asked him to write a letter. He wrote the letter dated the 30th September 1914, in consequence of which the said wall was repaired and plastered and the notice withdrawn. The east wall carried the weight of the building. There was on the north wall its only weight. The weight of the floor fell on the east wall He had inspected the building since it fell. The east wall had fallen. He thought it was due to the porous nature of the ground floor east wall. It became saturated with water and collapsed.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths were caused by the accidental fall of a house in Bazaar Gate Street. The jurors were opinion that the owner, having purchased an old house, should have had a thorough inspection made of its condition, and that the loss sustained by the families of the deceased should be considered by the owner.

Mr. J. Narayanamurthi, Personal Assistant to the Director of Industries, has been deputed by the Government to tour throughout India for the purpose of studying and reporting upon indigenous institutions engaged in glass-making.

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MRS. BESANT AND THE AMRAOTI CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to the explanation offered by Mr. Slocock on behalf of the C. P. Government concerning the exclusion order issued against Mrs. Besant, the Secretaries of the R. C. of the 5th C. P. and Berar Conference have published their view of the matter and have tried to make their position clear. The view, as it stands, may possibly be acceptable to those that for many reasons cannot, but be ignorant of events that actually had taken place. But I for one, am sorry cannot unreservedly accept it as the absolute truth, since I am too well acquainted with the facts, behind the veil. So far as they know, the Secretaries may feel sure that there were no "traitors in their camp"; but it is a great pity that they seem to know very little! They say that there was no section of the R. C. which was dissatisfied with the projected visit of Mrs. Besant to Amraoti and no porposals were ever made to any one to induce Mrs. Besant to cancel her programme. Well! there might not have been such a "section." But can they with certainty affirm that there could not possibly be some individual members that were—or pretended to be—dissatisfied with Mrs. Besant's plan and were anxious to see it subverted? From my own personal knowledge I assure, that there were some such "black sheep," and that they did try to bring about this unseemly change in Mrs. Besant's most-awaited visit. The Secretaries might not have known them; but their ignorance cannot unmake facts. I am perfectly confident that there were not less than at least three responsible members on the R. C. who had a hand in this ugly affair. He who had actually dictated a telegram (at whose instigation, I am unable to say) meant to be sent to Mrs. Besant enjoining her to abandon her projected visit; he, who had copied it down and had personally submitted it to Mr. Standon, the Commissioner for favour of approval; and he who had to perform the last—but not the least—important duty of dispatching this memorable message to Mrs. Besant; all these honourable gentleman did belong to the worthy R. C. of the C. P. Conference! I have purposely omitted to mention the names of these worthies. For I am not anxious to rob the R. C. of the credit they will be entitled to, they boldly make an attempt at dragging these precious creatures out of their hidden holes and hold them to public condemnation which is their due. Will the R. C. and the Secretaries thereof kindly; therefore widen the scope of their knowledge of facts and come forward with unalloyed truth—the whole truth and nothing but the truth, or will it again plead ignorance and try to escape public censure? The R. C. might be till now unaware of certain unwholesome realities; but that does not justify why they should continue any longer to be so. They must put their nose into every corner and find out where the "rat" lies. This, I trust they will not as in duty bound fail to do. But if, however, they fail to do so, I beg to forewarn them that I shall have to take the risk upon myself and see that the offenders do not go unpunished. Let us meanwhile wait and see.—Yours, etc.

26th November, 1916.

N. K. DESHMUKH.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIRM'S MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25

While climbing yesterday at Pyanmana Mr. C. J. C. Cooke, manager of the Bombay Burmah Trading Co., sprained his spinal column Partial paralysis set in and by the time he was brought to the Rangoon General Hospital, the whole body was paralysed and he sucumbed to the injury.

At the meeting of the Senate of the Madras University on Friday evening, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi's resolution for granting permission to candidates of the Intermediate examination to pass by the compartmental system was carried.

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TATA IRON & STEEL REPORT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Interesting as the Tata Iron and Steel Company's report is, it is unfortunately not above criticism, and the storm which is gathering over the coming meeting, to-morrow, would seem to be justified. At least, let us hope so, although the outcome is dubitable. Anyway, it will do a world of good and there is no doubt about that.

The storm centre is the valuation of the stock, chiefly Pig Iron and Steel Products. Before the report was out, rumour had it that it was valued at cost price. The report, however, says, "under market rate." Was this an after-thought?

Why *under* market rate, and, pray how much under? But why at market rate at all, when all the world knows that not one ounce of the stock now belongs to the Company, as their entire production has been sold ahead.

There is absolutely no doubt as to what their stock is going to realise,—it is already sold! And hence should be written off at the selling price, or to be precise, *at the price at which it has been sold*. Where then does the question of market value at all come in?

Let us suppose for a minute, and it is not within the pale of impossibility, that the market rate was actually under cost price. What then? Would the Directors ever dream of estimating the stock at under market value? The answer is obvious. And yet now they value the present stock at *under* market rate, which may be a figure anything down to the cost price. In this way lakhs of rupees might be withheld in the profits of a Company, and it is said about 30 lakhs of rupees might have been so withheld. Whether the Directors have a right to do this or not, is debatable, but certainly the action should not go unchallenged, and its legality should be questioned.

If these figures were to be relied upon, the Company would have made a profit of nearly one crore of rupees. Will the shareholders, kindly, take note of this and sift the matter to the bottom at the next meeting?

They have nothing to be despondent about. The prospects are very brilliant, as time will prove, barring of course, all untoward accidents. The present value of the shares are an indication of nothing. They are forcibly being depreciated out of all proportion to their real worth.

It is very evident that the strings are being pulled from the share bazaar. But how long and to what purpose?—Yours, etc.

"J."

Bombay, 20th November, 1916.

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TATA WORKS AND INDIAN LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the tenth Report issued by the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company there is one item which deserves public scrutiny. The Tata Iron and Steel Company is the only large manufacturing concern in this country which is run under the auspices of an Indian firm and on the proper working of which depends the future of industrial India. It has often been professed by its promoters that they are rendering a great public service to India. If this is so and who would not readily concede that Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., have done, a great deal to further the cause of our country's industrial expansion, there could be no harm in letting a little light of public criticism fall upon the large and to all appearances very successful concern which they are running at Sakchi. I do not wish to enter into any details of management, but I would like to refer to just one item in the Directors' Report which has been published this month as it has reference to the wider question of the efficiency of Indian labour which is one of the questions under investigation by the Industrial Commission.

The Directors' Report states that the number of European convenanted hands in 1915-16 was 102 against 121 in the preceding year, and there were 53 local European employees compared with 53 last year. Now it would be very interesting to know what is the exact significance of this reduction in the number of covenanted hands, particularly as the Directors' Report for 1914-15 states that the reduction in the number of covenanted hands means substituting Indian labour for European.

It is well-known to the shareholders and others who take interest in the affairs of the Company that its works at Sakchi employ foreign skilled labour and that the management and higher labour of superintendance is in the hands of Americans, and that every year one, Mr. Perin, a mining engineer from the United States, comes out to India to advise the Company on various matters. In 1913 the works gave employment to about 160 American, German, and other European workmen, but there were only a few locally hired Europeans at that time. This number has been gradually reduced during the last five years owing to various causes, such as sickness, dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment, war, etc., but this reduction has not been brought about by any policy of replacing foreign labour by Indian labour consciously adopted by the management. As the number of skilled foreign workmen has decreased the number of unskilled locally hired Europeans or rather Anglo-Indians has largely increased. The management at Sakchi has taken the unusual view that local Europeans or Anglo-Indians should be counted as Indians; hence the assertion in last year's report that the reduction in the number of covenanted hands means an equivalent substitution of Indian labour for Europeans. It will thus be seen that the mere reduction in the number of covenanted hands which takes place independently of any policy consciously followed by the management does not by any means imply the substitution of skilled Indian labour in place of skilled foreign labour.

The Sakchi Works can be divided into four principal departments, the Coke Ovens, the Blast Furnaces for making pig iron, the Open Hearth Furnaces for making raw steel, and the Rolling Mills for finishing the red hot steel ingots into rails, beams, fish-plates, and structural material. This year a new plant of bye-product recovery evens has been added. The difficulties of recruitment owing to the war have given an opportunity to educated Indians in this department, and two Indians with European qualifications are now working as foremen in this department. The war has also given an opportunity to Indians in the electrical department which is now the only department managed by Indians trained and educated in England and America. Mr. Ghose, who was employed in the English Westinghouse Company of Manchester for seven years is now Chief Electrical Engineer and the smooth way in which this important department is working is eloquent testimony to the efficiency of Indian labour. The fact that the entire electrical installation is working without a hitch under Indian management leads us to hope that the other departments of the plant will also be worked by Indian labour in the near future. But unless the management at Bombay or Sakchi consciously adopt a scheme for training young Indians in the processes of manufacturing iron and steel, that will only remain a hope and nothing more. Here we have an Indian Company, financed entirely by Indian capital and managed by a Board of Directors who are all Indian gentlemen of wide business experience and patriotic zeal for the welfare of their countrymen. Here is a magnificent opportunity to make the iron and steel industry in India a truly national industry, worked and managed by Indians in the same way as the great cotton spinning and weaving industry in this country. One of the greatest engineering experts in the United States, Mr. Sahlin of the well-known firm of Kennedy, Sahlin and Co., expressed the same hope in his lecture before the students of Wilson College in April 1908.

It is a matter of great disquiet and keen regret to all who are interested in India's industrial expansion that no steps have yet been taken by Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., to replace the highly-paid foreign labour at Sakchi by trained and efficient Indian labour. Except the two Indians who are working in the Bye-Product Recovery Department there is not a single educated Indian working in the Coke Ovens, Blast Furnaces, Open Hearth Furnaces, and Rolling Mills, the four most important departments of the plant at Sakchi. After six years of operation this is a very disappointing result. I have studied this question and feel very strongly that unless this Company employs educated Indians in these departments, the iron and steel industry will never become a truly national concern. Of course the Iron and Steel Company is of great benefit to us, as it has for the first time in the history of our country utilized the unusually rich deposits of iron ore of Bengal and Orissa which had for centuries awaited the exploitation of their vast and wealthy resources. And it has also helped to make our country richer by preventing foreign countries from reaping a harvest of profit by the sale of foreign iron and steel in this country. But we want to make this industry a truly national industry, worked by Indians, and managed by Indians and controlled by Indians. But this will for ever remain a dream unless and until Indians are given an opportunity to work in the Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Coke Ovens, etc. Until they get that chance the processes of making iron and still will always remain a secret and we shall be always dependent on foreign labour for one of our most important and growing industries.

It would seem that Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., who are the managing agents of the Iron and Steel Company, are not averse to give educated Indians an opportunity of showing what they can do, but unfortunately they seem to have no control over the local management at Sakchi which is entirely in the hands of American employees, and it would be too much to expect the latter to interest themselves on behalf of our countrymen. From what I have seen and heard during my short stay at Sakchi I can say that the treatment accorded to educated Indians holding high qualifications is not one which would induce them to remain long in the employ of the Company. I cannot say how far it is true but I have often heard it stated the conditions of work in Sakchi deserve investigation by the Board of Directors and shareholders and it is possible that some very unpleasant disclosures may be the result. Whatever that may be I think it very regrettable that a Company working with Indian capital and calling itself an Indian concern should have given no opportunities to educated Indians to be trained in its works and that Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., should fail to do their best in carrying out the main object of the late Jamsetji Tata who had a robust faith in the capabilities of his own countrymen.

It may be said that the processes of making pig iron and steel are so difficult that only experts imported from foreign countries can be entrusted with them. To those who allow themselves to be carried away by this dominant notion I would give this reply: "There is in the first place nothing which Indian workmen cannot do after a little training. There is nothing so very difficult in making pig iron and steel as we laymen would imagine. A child might think it very wonderful for an electric tram car to move by itself, but the illiterate tram conductor knows how to work the brakes and leavers." Sir Thomas Holland has himself expressed his gratification at the way in which illiterate Indian workmen are able to do work which was never before performed in this country. That shows that even illiterate Indian labour is highly intelligent and requires to be properly guided. In the opinion of an English gentleman employed in the Company's works at Sakchi, Indians do not require to be driven, they require to be guided, and one can only wish that all the foreigners employed there would have the same kindly feelings towards the toiling slaves of the new industrialism that has been created in that place. But when I speak of Indian labour I mean highly educated and trained Indian labour; I mean Indians who have taken degrees in chemistry, metallurgy, and technical subjects in Indian, English and American universities. Such men ought to be taken up by Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., and trained in the processes of making pig iron and steel. It will not take them more than a day or two to understand these processes and in about a year's time we should witness a very heavy reduction in the number of covenanted hands, a reduction in the labour cost of production, and, I would add with some confidence, a higher efficiency of production.

Mr. J. Stephen James, the editor of the "Iron and Coal Trades Review," has said in Mr. Ashley's book on "British Industries," that the men who hold subordinate positions in iron and steel companies should have both technical and theoretical knowledge as well as actual experience of work. I do not think that it would be possible to obtain men possessing both qualifications from Europe or America except at salaries which would soon compel the Company to go into liquidation. And yet very high salaries are at present paid to the foreign workmen at Sakchi who are as a rule ordinary workmen without any scientific training or high education. It would be, therefore, a very sound business proposition for the Tata Iron and Steel Company to take up as many young Indians as possible in their Sakchi works and train them up to hold responsible positions. They would not only have a firmer grip over the various operations of making iron and steel, but they will also keep abreast of the latest discoveries and inventions that are almost daily taking place in the iron and steel industry in Western countries and America.—Yours, etc.,

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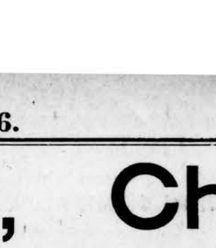

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SYNOPSIS.

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori floods the island and kidnaps Golden's little daughter Margery. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One rescues Margery from Legar and takes her to her father's home, whence she is recaptured. Margery's mother fruitlessly implores Golden to find their daughter. The Laughing Mask again takes Margery away from Legar. Legar sends to Golden a warning and a demand for a portion of the chart of Windward Island. Margery meets her mother. The chart is lost in a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen, but is recovered by the Laughing Mask. Count Da Espares figures in a dubious attempt to entrap Legar and claims to have killed him. Golden's house is dynamited during a masked ball. Legar escapes but Da Espares is crushed in the ruins.

NINTH EPISODE.

ARROWS OF HATE.

Doctor Anstett stared down at the bundle of delicately carved arrows. They were as slender as a bistoury blade and scarcely longer than a darning needle. Then he looked up at his visitor.

"So you really object to telling me your name," he said as he carefully restored the fragile darts to their receptacle of capped bamboo.

"Unless it's essential. I'd prefer not to," was the stranger's quiet-toned reply.

"Then why did you bring these things to me?" asked the doctor.

"Because I understood you were the most eminent toxicologist in America. And I was anxious to know whether or not those innocent-looking arrows in your hand were really poisoned."

The doctor's smile was a grim one.

"Well, they were poisoned, all right! It is difficult, of course, to say just what the nature of this venom is. But that does not interest me as much as the question of where you obtained possession of such remarkably deadly little missiles."

For a moment or two the stranger remained silent.

"To be quite candid, doctor, these arrows were stolen."

"But from whom?"

"From the foreign valet of a man who has unmistakably proved himself an enemy to society."

"And is that why you have asked me to clean and neutralize them with such scientific exactitude?"

"It is."

"And now that their fangs have been drawn, so to speak, what do you propose to do with them?"

"Return them to their owner."

"To what end?"

"To the end that any nefarious plan which he may be about to execute will not bring death where that criminal desires to bring it!"

The abstracted-eyed doctor watched his visitor as the latter prepared to take his departure.

Had Doctor Anstett been less interested in remarkable poisons and more interested in remarkable persons, he might have kept on the trail of this mysterious stranger, and, in doing so he might have discovered that these envenomed arrows of mystery were the rightful property of one unrighteous Mauki, the personal servant of that elusive master criminal known as Jules Legar.

Legar's campaign to discredit the Laughing Mask was a characteristically audacious one. It even embraced a number of artfully forged letters, duly signed by the Laughing Mask and left in surroundings which caused both perplexity and alarm to the city police.

One note, found beside the body of a murdered miser, briefly explained that crime by the declaration that the dead man had always robbed the poor and so earned the end which overtook him—even though this included the carrying away of a not inconsiderable portion of his worldly wealth. A gambler and a government inspector met a similar fate. The complex machinery of the law was set in motion and far-reaching efforts were made for the rounding up of this somewhat too autocratic Laughing Mask.

One of these efforts included a visit on Enoch Golden by Lieutenant Kibby and three of his men from the detective bureau. Golden, the lieutenant pointed out, was in a position to help the authorities out of a predicament by telling all he knew about this same mysterious stranger.

"But I don't know any more about this Laughing Mask than you do!" protested the old financier.

"Surely you have at least some theory as to the identity of the man."

"I thought I had, once or twice. And my daughter thought she had. But we were off the track, each time."

"One moment, please," cut in the lieutenant as he suddenly rose to his feet and strode across the room. He stepped out through the portiered doorway, stared down the hallway, and returned to the room again. "Are you aware of the fact that a young woman has been standing there listening to every word we said?"

The deep-lined face of the aged financier showed no perceptible change.

"My daughter, undoubtedly," retorted Golden. "For the girl's about as interested in this case, you see, as we are ourselves!"

Margery's interest in the mysterious case of the Laughing Mask, indeed, would have been brought promptly home to that somewhat puzzled police lieutenant had he been able to give less attention to Enoch Golden and more to the puzzled-eyed girl who had stood momentarily arrested at the entrance to her father's library. For as she moved on down the shadowy hallway she found herself confronted by that interruptive but all too familiar figure of the Laughing Mask himself. He made a gesture for silence as she started back in alarm. Then he nodded his dominoed head in the direction of the library door.

"Now, perhaps, you will understand why it has not been easy for me to explain just who I am!"

"But you must explain," gasped the bewildered girl. "They are saying terrible things about you, things which I know to be untrue."

"Do you trust me?"

"I want to," was the whispered answer.

"Then will you continue to trust me?" asked the man in the mask.

"I don't think I can," was the girl's hesitating answer, "until you can trust me."

"You mean that I must unmask?"

But Margery Golden's reply to that question was nevevr uttered. For as she was about to speak, her volatile maid, Celestine, stepped into the hall behind her, beheld the mysteriously masked figure, and promptly filled the house with a ringing Gallic scream.

"Mon Dieu, it is the Laughing Mask!" she shrilled as she ran down the hall, giving the alarm.

And her alarm, unreasoning as it seemed, was fully shared by the Laughing Mask himself. He swung about, darted through a doorway, and disappeared from sight as Golden and his retainers and his official visitors came flocking out to the scene of that disturbance.

Two minutes later Margery Golden, hearing a shout from Kibby's men above stairs, followed that officer to the scene of the sudden tumult. There, to her alarm, she saw three men struggling with a figure which she promptly recognized as the Laughing Mask himself.

"We've got him!" gasped one of his captors as Lieutenant Kibby confronted him.

"What'll we do with him?" asked his other captor.

"First thing, tear that fool mask off!" commanded the lieutenant.

But that command was not carried into execution. For Margery Golden, catching sight of the Laughing Mask's fallen revolver, ran to where it lay and took possession of it. The next moment it was leveled straight at the heart of the detective whose hand had been lifted to the yellow domino covering his prisoner's face.

"Stop!" commanded the girl.

"Put down that gun, you!" promptly commanded Kibby, purple with indignation.

"Not until your men release that prisoner," was her deliberate response. "Yes, you, both of you," she continued, menacing the officers of the law with the revolver. "Stand back from him! Still further back! Now you," she added, turning to the Laughing Mask, "walk out through that door! Go out, and go at once!"

So intently did she watch that disappearing figure that the movements of the adroit and much-experienced Lieutenant Kibby, sidling stealthily along the wall beside her, entirely escaped her attention. When he leaped for Margery Golden's tense figure, he made sure of his mark in doing so. He promptly and none too gently wrested the revolver from her grasp, at the same moment that Enoch Golden himself came panting through the open door.

"I hope you understand now why you've never got your Laughing Mask!" was the irate officer's cry as he swung the girl about so as to face her equally irate father.

"Well, we'll get him," thundered the grim-willed old millionaire, "or he'll never walk out of this house alive!"

Even as he spoke the renewed sound of shouts came to them from above.

It was Wilson the butler who called to Golden and the group at his heels as he went floundering up the stairs.

"He's gone into Manley's room, sir!" cried that vastly disturbed old servant. "And he locked the door as he went!"

"Well, Manley himself's in there," panted the owner of the house as he hurried on to his secretary's door. "He's typing my international director's reports."

But the sounds that came from within the room in no way suggested such sedentary pursuits as typewriting.

"They're fighting, sir!" called out Wilson, with his old ear cocked close to the door panel. "My word, sir, but they're at it, 'ot and 'eavy!"

By the time one of Kibby's detectives had caught up a chair and battered in that door all sounds of combat had ceased. And the astonished group, crowding into the dismantled chamber, saw only an open window, an overturned table and a room empty of all life.

"But Manley, where's Manley?" demanded the still panting owner of the house.

"Wait!" cried Kibby himself as he crossed to the closet door against which leaned a "high boy," for about this door his trained eye had detected certain betraying tremors and agitaions.

It took him but a moment to push the "high boy" to one side. Then, flinging open the door, he had the satisfaction of beholding the recumbent figure of David Manley, bound and gagged on the closet floor.

Helping hands soon released the unhappy prisoner.

"I tried to stop him," he said, a little thickly. "And this is what I got for it!"

But Lieutenant Kibby was no longer interested in Manley.

"Two of you men go out through this window," he commanded, "and round up that man before he gets away! The rest of you people get a cordon round this block before it's too late!"

They were off again like a pack of beagles striking a new scent, leaving the dilapidated and somewhat disconsolate Manley to his own thoughts and devices. As he sat there, feeling about his bruised body with a gently interrogative finger, Margery Golden stepped timidly in through his still open door.

"Don't get up," she said quietly as she crossed to his side. But before she could speak again the two detectives came clambering and puffing in through the open window. Their mission, it was plain to see, had been a fruitless one.

"You can be thanked for this," cried the heavier of the two men. "You, flashin' a gun on officers o' the law when they're tryin' to do their duty!"

"And you're goin' to pay for gettin' free with fire-arms, young woman, or I'll eat my hat!" avowed his equally indignant companion.

But David Manley suddenly staunched that flow of accusatory declamation.

"You get out of here," commanded that irate and somewhat dilapidated youth, "and get out quick!"

"What have you got to do with that girl?" demanded the heavier of the threatened officers.

"I've got a lot to do with that girl—as I'll show you if you don't get where you belong inside of three seconds!"

"Aw, leavve the gink to his ravin's!" said the shorter man, wearily, as the two left the room.

"I guess I was wrong there, when I started to crow about having so much to do with you and your affairs," Manley said as he looked a little wistfully into her slightly smiling face.

"Why do you say you were wrong?" she asked.

"Because every time I do try to help you out I only seem to make a mess of things," was his disconsolate answer.

"You've succeeded in proving that you're really the best friend I have, the best friend I could have!"

"But friendship, don't you see, is hardly enough," he declared as she turned quietly away.

"Then some day, perhaps, it may even be something more," she called softly back to him before slipping out through the open door.

THE DEADLY DECOY.

If David Manley was blindly and unreasonably happy, all that day and the next, he succeeded in keeping his happiness to himself. It was not a propitious time, he knew, for the airing of emotions so essentially personal. There was still a shadow over the house of Golden, a shadow which gave small promise of passing away until fate or accident ended the activities of one Jules Legar. There was, too, a shadow in Manley's heart, a shadow of doubt as to how far he was justified in accepting Margery Golden's words as he had accepted them. So as he talked with her the following day he was conscious of a vague constraint which reminded him there were still reservations to be respected and confidences to be withheld.

This was brought keenly home to Manley as Wilson carried in to the girl sitting so close to him a sealed note which she opened and read in silence. That this note brought a somewhat disturbing message to her was only too evident. And whatever that message, it was equally evident, she intended to keep it to herself.

"No bad news, I hope?" remarked Manley, rather dejectedly studying her face.

"Not altogether," was the girl's evasive reply.

Margery Golden smiled a little as she folded up the note. She was still smiling as she tore the paper in two, again and still again. One small piece of that paper fluttered from her fingers and fell half way between her and the still frowning young secretary. He stared down at it captiously, almost sullenly. Then his eyes slowly widened, for clearly inscribed on that scrap of paper he saw one-half of the sign of the Laughing Mask.

She then walked slowly across to the open fire and tossed into it the note which she had already torn into fragments.

Manley stood watching her as she ordered Train and the limousine and then called for her hat and coat. He had much to say, but for once he saw that silence was golden.

The moment he was alone, however, he quickly crossed to the fireplace, dropped down on his hands and knees, and there peered closely at the charred remnants of the note which had been tossed on the coals.

Three or four of the fragments he even rescued with the help of a brass fire shovel. He turned them about delicately and studied them patiently. On one he deciphered the words "you will come." On another he managed to make out "am ill." The only remaining portion of uncurled carbon on which he could discover any trace of writing had lost its center. But on what remained of it he could read 63 Washi—re."

"63 Washington Square!" he announced. And five minutes later found him seated in a taxicab.

He had just crossed Fourteenth street, sweeping south, when he caught sight of the Golden limousine, empty with the exception of Train at the wheel, sweeping northwest.

This disturbing discovery, once he had reached the square, took him up the stone steps of a ruinous mansion long given over to artists' studios and workshops of a meaner order.

He had climed three flights of stairs, and climbed them with all the stealthiness of a flat looter, when he came to a door which held out more promise than the others. For behind this door he could distinctly hear the sound of voices. As he squatted down and peered through the keyhole he heard a girl's muffled scream followed by a throaty laugh of triumph. And the moment he heard that laugh he knew it to be Legar's.

Yet at the same moment he made a second and even more diverting discovery. This was that a ponderous and brawny-armed woman, advancing with elephantine lurches along the half-lighted hallway, was shouting out shrill calls of warning as she came. Manley for one brief second nursed the delusion that those warnings were intended for his own ear. It was not until the huge and slatternly figure flung itself upon his still crouching shoulders that he awakened to the fact that he was being attacked, the startled eavesdropper found himself flung bodily through the suddenly opened door, even before he could draw his revolver. For he knew now beyond doubt that he was in the territory of the enemy. He knew that still another trap had been set for the unwary. He knew it, even before he caught sight of Legar himself and Margery Golden shrinking close to the wall at his side.

It was on Legar that he fixed his eye as he whipped out his firearm and steadied himself with one hand against the broken wall.

Legar saw that revolver leveled at his body. He saw the look on Manley's colorless face. He knew what was coming.

He did not stop to argue, he did not even turn to flee. But as he stood there, with his deep-set eyes fixed on Manley's face, his long right arm that terminated in its claw of iron shot out and caught at the arm of the girl still crouching so close to the wall beside him. But even quicker was Manley's discovery of Legar's intentions to swing the body of the girl about in front of his own as a human shield. And Manley, while the patch was still clear, leveled his gun and fired.

There was a shout, half of horror and half of rage, as Legar went down in a heap, his wooden arm-end thumping on the rough flooring like a mallet as he fell. And at the same moment that the brawny-armed Amazon boldly struck Manley's right arm up towards the ceiling, the startled band of Legar's followers united in a rush for the assailant of their leader and chief.

In the first two minutes of that altogether hopeless struggle Manley had lost both his gun and his coat. In the next minute he had lost his breath. In the next his liberty itself was gone, for those worthies lost no time in tying and trussing him up as neatly as a French chef trusses a capon. As he was rudely backed away to where Margery Golden, equally corded and tied, already stood, he heard one of the men behind him speak.

"Did he croak the chief?"

"Naw, he's still breathin'!"

"Then we gotta get him outa here. . . . . Pip, you call a taxi. We gotta get him back to his own 'Malina, or there'll be hell to pay!"

"How about this gun boob and the rib?"

"Gag 'em and throw 'em into that bathroom there! And if youse turn on the gas by accident, I guess it's go-in' to save us all a lot o'trouble!"

THE CREEPING MESSAGE.

David Manley, for all the predicament confronting him, tried to school himself to calmness.

Close beside him, bound and gagged like himself, he could feel the inert body of Margery Golden.

But what most disturbed him was the gas jet that stood out from the green-papered wall high above his head. That had been the finishing touch at the hands of his enemies.

He looked carefully about the room, point by point. It was nothing but a commonplace bathroom, with a door on one side and a small window high up in the wall on the opposite side.

He found nothing, in that methodic inventory of his surroundings, to revive the slowly dying embers of hope. He could neither move nor call out. But there was still a way of sending a message out to the world.

He worked and floundered about until he was in a sitting position. Then he worked his way closer to the enamel bathtub, leaning, panting and helpless over its edge, for a moment or two, as a drunken man leans over a cell cot. Then energy again revived in him. He slowly and painfully edged further and further over into the bathtub, like a cut worm rounding a leaf edge, until with his forehead he was able to push and bunt the loose drain plug into its socket. Then, once more withdrawing from the bathtub, he directed his attention to the nearer of the two taps that stood at its head. He had the use of neither hand nor foot, to turn that tap. But by the pressure of his own skull against the tarnished brass tap handle he was finally able to throw the faucet open. Then he sank wearily back to the floor, for his head was swimming dizzily and bands of steel seemed constricting his chest.

He lay there watching as the water from the overflowing tub trickled to the floor, pooled in the worn undulations of the boards, and crawled on again, in search of some avenue of escape. And he watched it as it moved, for on its sinuous back, he remembered, it carried his message of deliverance, his hope of life. Finding an unused ventilator flue, the water fountained joyously down on the head of a long-haired artist hard at work on a canvas.

That artist, after speechlessly contemplating the deluge, ran shouting to the hallway, where he was joined by his model and by fellow artists from neighboring studios.

When they found their investigations barred by a locked door, they broke it in. While they were sniffing suspiciously about the outer room, however, their efforts to reach the source of that deluge were being anticipated by a more stealthy figure, which, clambering monkeylike up the narrow iron fire escape, climbed still higher to the small window and promptly broke it in.

Manley, rousing himself at the sharp sound of the breaking glass, turned about to behold the face of a narrow-eyed and dark-skinned stranger in the square of light about him. Even as he stared up at this exotic face with its uncanny fringe of jet black hair he saw the unknown intruder draw a slender tube from under his coat. To this tube the stranger fitted a small arrow scarcely longer than a darning needle. Then, placing the tube to his mouth, he sent the slender dart whistling down through the air, where it fixed itself in the wooden flooring not three inches from Margery Golden's head.

Instinctively, as Manley witnessed that incomprehensible attack, as he vaguely awoke to the meaning of the strange performance, he crawled to the girl's side. There he tried to shield her helpless body with his own.

But after that he remembered little.

He awakened later to the sound of a woman's soft sobs close beside his aching head. And he knew, even before she spoke, that it was Margery Golden.

"It's no use, doctor," she was forlornly crying out to the figure nearer the foot of the bed. "I saw that man, and I know it was Mauki. And as soon as I saw him I knew Legar had sent him, had sent him with the same poisoned arrows that once killed an informer in the Owl's Nest!"

"But this man isn't dead," protested the doctor.

"No, but he will die."

"Now, young lady, this won't do, you know," the man of medicine tried to reassure the quietly weeping girl. "And if you leave me with him for a few minutes I'll make another examination. And then we'll know the worst!"

"I'd rather stay with him—to the last," said the white-faced girl.

"But if you'll come back, in ten minutes!" quietly announced the man who was not used to having his suggestions crossed. And he held the door for the unhappy girl as she passed unsteadily out.

Manley, the next minute, lifted his head from the pillow.

"Say, doctor, what's this about me dying?" he demanded.

"That all depends on one point," was the doctor's reply as he gingerly took up one of the slender arrows, no longer than a darning needle. "And the point is whether or not we can find an antidote for the poison that was smeared on those outlandish blow-gun darts. But the next point is, how do you feel?"

"I might feel worse!"

The man of medicine looked puzzled.

"Well, that seems to be the strange part of this case. The infection must be a very insidious one. Even the wounds themselves show no signs of toxication. So you wait here a minute until I get my instrument bag!"

When that somewhat bewildered man of medicine returned with his bag he found David Manley sitting up in bed, poring frowningly over a sheet of paper which he held in his hand.

"Who threw this note on my bed?" demanded his patient, with a vigor that was unlooked for in the dying. It was the doctor's turn to frown as he took the sheet of paper from the other's hand.

"I drew the fangs from Mauki's blow gun," read the message there inscribed, "his arrows held no poison, and you are safe. . . . The Laughing Mask."

(To be continued.)

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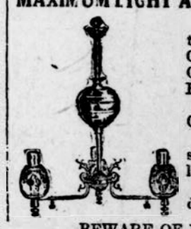

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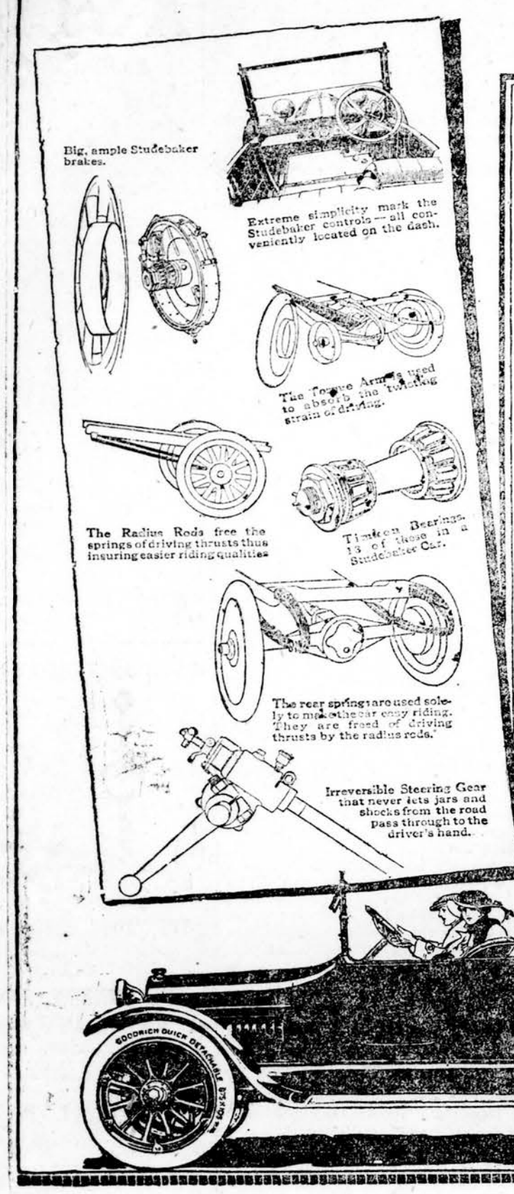
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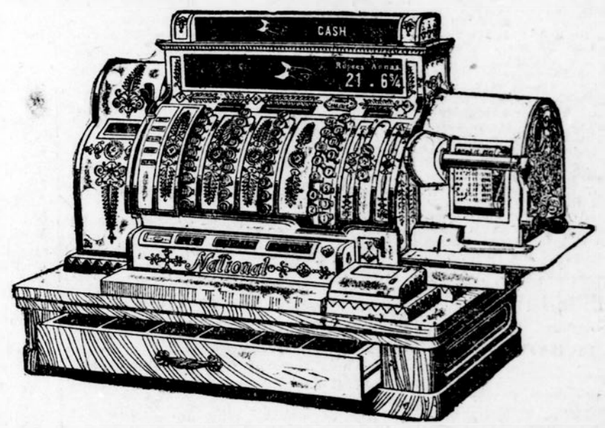

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